

# Hawaiian Gazette

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WHOLE NO. 2003.

## Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.  
ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

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## SCHOOL MATTERS

Before the Board of Education at Yesterday's Meeting.

## THREE RESIGNATIONS ACCEPTED

Plans for the Summer School—Location of Reform School to be Decided Soon.

Minister E. A. Moti-Smith presided at yesterday's meeting of the Board of Education.

The first matter brought up was a large number of applications. These came from all parts of the Islands and from various sections of the Coast. They were referred to the teachers' committee.

The resignations of El. R. Gibson of Pahoa school, Puna; Charles Weatherby of Hoou school, Hana, Maui; W. Vredenberg of Waimea school, Hawaii, were read and accepted.

A communication from Prof. Scott of Holualoa, Hawaii, was read. It referred to some school property which was secured by a long lease from a native owner a few years ago. Since then the records of the transaction have been mislaid. This fact has become known to parties who are desirous of obtaining the property in question and who are endeavoring to take advantage of the fact that the papers have been lost. The matter was referred to Secretary Rodgers for investigation.

The committee appointed to find a suitable location for the Reform school will be able to report shortly. The members are Prof. Alexander, Allan Herbert, and Prof. Needham. Various sites have been investigated, but no final choice has been made. After the institution is established in its new location some work suggested by the Industrial Report lately received from the United States will probably be introduced.

The program of the work to be carried on at this season's Summer School is being prepared by Secretary Lemmon of the Hawaiian Educational Association, and will be ready in a few days. It is expected that there will be some innovations which will tend to make the session more interesting than usual. The exhibits have nearly all arrived. Among them are some wonderfully clever specimens which were not prepared for the special occasion, but were taken from the everyday work of the pupils.

At yesterday's meeting of the Board the following were present:

President Moti-Smith, Secretary Rodgers, Prof. Alexander, Chas. Hopkins, Prof. Gibson, Dr. Maxwell and J. Q. Wood.

## HONOLULU IRON WORKS.

Thirty-five Boiler Makers Struck Work Last Night.

At 5 o'clock last night thirty-five boiler-makers in the employ of the Honolulu Iron Works struck work. From one of their number who called at the Advertiser office late last night with a written version of their trouble it was learned that the men had no complaints to make against the management or the wages paid. The trouble was solely between the men and their foreman.

## Ex-Minister Dun.

It will be remembered that Mr. Edwin Dun, ex-American Minister to Japan, has remained in Japan without returning to his country after the expiration of his term of office a few years ago, and has since been engaged in business with a view to further developing the trade between the United States and Japan. He is now reported to have completed arrangements for opening an office in Tokyo, where he will enter into business directly exporting and importing railway material, machinery, firearms, cotton cloth and other merchandise. — (Japan Times.)

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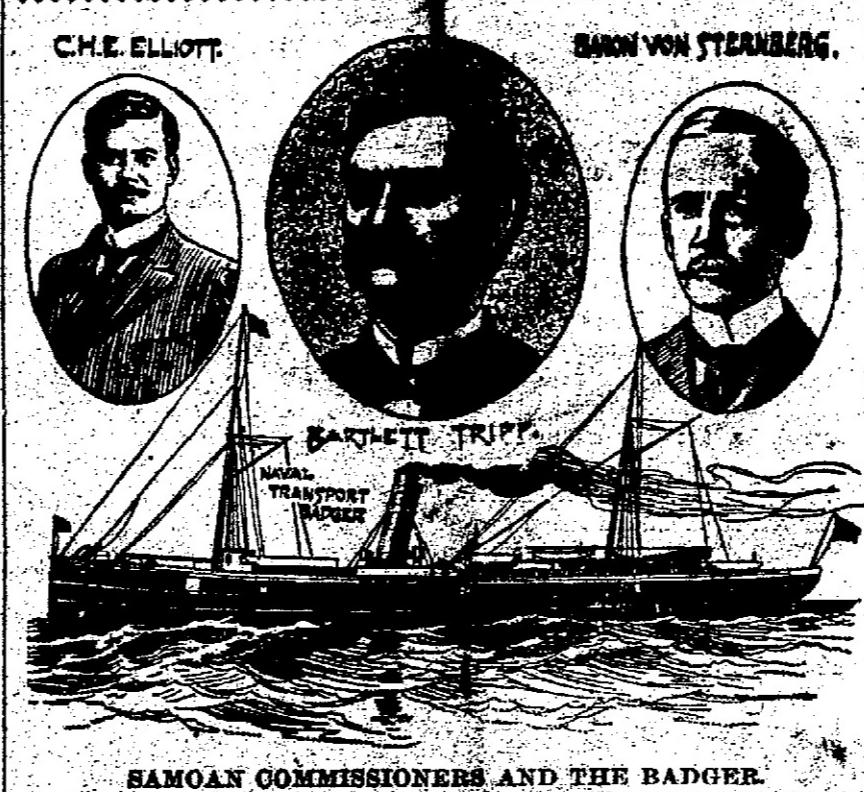
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VAULTS, COPINGS, ETC.

274 Brannan St. .... San Francisco Correspondence solicited.

## TWO COMMISSIONERS ARE ON THE BADGER

Judge Bartlett Tripp Gives an Account of the Commission's Latest Doings in Samoa.



SAMOAN COMMISSIONERS AND THE BADGER.

(From Thursday's Daily.) With the German ensign alongside of "Old Glory" flying in the breeze, the white cruiser Badger, with the Samoan Commissioners, Hon. Bartlett Tripp of the United States and Baron von Sternburg of Germany, came to an anchorage in the harbor yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock. Hon. C. N. E. Elliott, the British Commissioner, left the Badger at Apia and was on his way to England via New Zealand when that vessel sailed. This accounts for the non-appearance of the British flag on the Badger.

The Badger will take on two hundred tons of coal and sail for San Francisco next Saturday morning.

Hon. Bartlett Tripp cordially greeted an Advertiser representative who met the vessel, and, after the usual inquiries for the latest news from the Mainland, gave the following interesting account of the latest doings of the Commissioners, comprising what was done in their trips to various districts in the four days between the sailing of the Moana and the departure of the Commission:

"Everything is quiet and peaceful in the Islands," said Judge Tripp, "and no further trouble may be anticipated. After the Moana left we held several conferences, or fono, as they are called in Samoa, with native chiefs at different districts, at which we were cordially received. You will find a very good description of our trip in this last copy of the Weekly Samoan Herald. At these conferences with the natives over 450 high chiefs gave their assent to the new form of government proposed. No white man or reporter were allowed to be present, and as little as possible of the proceedings was made public. The form of government agreed on will be presented to our respective governments, and, if agreed to, will then be placed in force all over Samoa. It will be a civilized government by white people altogether. In the meantime peace and quiet is maintained without difficulty by United States Consul Osborne, H. R. M. Consul Hunter and the representative of Germany, Mr. Grunow. In the tour made through the group all the natives expressed themselves as satisfied with the new arrangement."

The account of the proceedings of the Commission referred to by Judge Tripp is as follows: "The Commissioners visited the Faasaleolega district on Wednesday last in the 'Tetanakai.' The Rev. Mr. Silbere met and escorted them to Fataosi (Safotulafai), where great preparations had been made for their reception. They were welcomed by all the chiefs and tubaes of Safotulafai in the usual manner. After waiting for some time for the chiefs of the district to arrive, including those who had been on the Malietoa side, the proceedings commenced with speeches of welcome, followed by handshaking. Then the American commissioner delivered a long and telling speech, explaining the past actions of the Commission, and sketching briefly some of the probable arrangements for the

future. The Badger was formerly the Ward line steamship Yumuri, running from New York to Havana and Vera Cruz. She has a tonnage of 4,784 tons, is 336 feet long and 17 feet draught. She was purchased by the Government at the beginning of the war, armed with six 5-inch guns and six rapid-firing guns, and was in the auxiliary fleet around Cuba all through the war. She carries 210 officers, marines and blue jackets. The Badger's officers are as follows: Commander, James M. Miller; Lieutenant commander, J. B. Milton; Lieutenant T. D. Griffin; surgeon, O. D. Norton; P. A. engineer, W. C. Herbert; captain, N. H. Hall; U. S. M. C. ensigns, R. R. Belknap, J. R. Y. Blakely and Yates Stirling; naval cadet, F. Morrison; assistant paymaster, H. F. Ash; pay clerk, W. A. Hopkins; boatswain, W. A. Cooper; carpenter, J. A. O'Connor; mate, C. Larson.

Commander Miller is famous as being in charge of the Merrimac until

## KAPIOLANI HOTEL

Description of the Proposed Sea-side Resort.

## SOME OF ITS NOVEL FEATURES

It will be provided with every modern convenience known to architect or builder.

The proposed six-story hotel at Waikiki is to be built in about the center of a lot 300 feet wide by 325 feet on the beach and Park road, directly opposite the race-track stands.

It is to be a modern and substantial structure of wood and steel, provision being made by careful study against possible risk in case of fire, making it less dangerous than a large majority of so-called fire-proof brick buildings.

The outside measurements of the ground floor are 192 by 212 feet and the court in the center of the building is 72 by 96 feet, nearly half as large again as the ordinary-sized California building lot. Access to and egress from the court, also ample lighting, is afforded by two aisles, or passages, 32 feet in width and the height of five stories of the building.

Completely covering the court and extending over a portion of the building is the dining-room, which is 92 by 130 feet, supported by steel trusses set on steel columns running to the foundation of the building. This floor is so constructed as to afford a safe amount of spring, making it a godsend to dancers.

Adjoining the dining-room, which is surrounded on three sides by a promenade, are several rooms on the far side which are to be used in connection with serving the table and for storing away the tables, which can be folded up for convenience when the floor, or part, is to be used for dancing.

The four floors, commencing at the second, are all alike and are completely surrounded by verandas, which are each over an eighth of a mile around; then off the other side of the outside row of rooms is a corridor; then another row of rooms with a veranda all around the court. This provides that every room in the building has two open sides and the ventilation by draught necessary in this climate.

The twin elevators are located in the center of the court and stopping at a roundabout at each floor, which by means of bridges in four different directions, affords the shortest possible distance to the greatest number of rooms, at the same time places the elevator at its nearest point 34 feet away from anything that might be on fire. Steel frames, steel cages, or cars, girded and supported independent of the building, run by hydraulic power at a speed of 150 feet a minute show this means of access to those above the first floor to be as convenient, reliable and safe as in any hotel now in existence. A freight elevator and four endless chain dumb-waiters connect also with the top floor. Ten stairways run from the fifth to the lower floor and iron fire-escape ladders are fastened to the outside of the building at regular intervals.

The lower floor contains the business office on the one side and stationery and apothecary stands on the other side of an office, 50 by 60 feet on either side of which are respectively located the gentlemen's and ladies' reading and billiard rooms and all the necessary rooms and equipments adjoining. Opposite are a number of rooms which may be used as business offices of guests, such as traveling salesmen or for transient guests who might forget that the elevators do not run all night and that the doctors prohibit stair-climbing in this climate.

The rooms in the hotel are arranged so that sixteen suites of three rooms and bath, and as many combinations to suit, may be made. The plumbing is to be the very best, affording those who are not able to stand the shock of sun-bathing the advantage of hot and cold, both salt and fresh water, baths. The dual system of electric calls, electric ventilating fans, mosquito-proof screens and doors are features of every bedroom.

Guests will be delighted to sit at a well-served table and look out over the Pacific ocean on the one side and Diamond Head and Honolulu on the other. Having windows with French blinds opening up and down, raised or lowered to their taste, while at the same time listening to the strains from the orchestra situated in the center of the dining-hall, which is virtually an elevated lanai.

The basement will be made good use of and the servants will only be seen in the building when on duty.

The beach is to be cleared of coral and a natatorium constructed which will be an elegant innovation in Honolulu.

Every modern convenience required by the most fastidious guests will be furnished at rates much less than those usually charged at similar hotels at other beach resorts.

This magnificent hotel is to be constructed by a stock company, with a capital of \$200,000 divided into shares of \$20 each, and will be managed in the interests mainly of the people at large. The floor plans and perspective will be on view at the rooms of the Hawaiian Stock Exchange for a few days. A few details yet remain to be perfected, after which a prospectus will be issued in the usual form and subscriptions to the capital stock invited.

## THE WRIT OF ERROR.

Invoked in a Case Now Before the Supreme Court.

The Supreme court late yesterday afternoon issued a writ in the case of Cecil Brown and others, plaintiffs in error, against J. P. Mendonca, defendant in error, addressed to P. D. Kellett, Jr., clerk of the Circuit Court, which re-

cites that whereas in an action lately

pending before the Circuit Court of the First Judicial Circuit, in which the said Cecil Brown and others were plaintiffs and the said J. P. Mendonca was the defendant, error is alleged to have occurred, as appears by the assignment of errors on file in this court, he is commanded forthwith to send up to the Supreme Court the record and all exhibits filed in the proceed-

This is an old case now before the Supreme Court on a bill of exceptions from the judgment rendered by Judge Stanley on January 27th 1899, in which the plaintiff was awarded damages in the sum of \$10 for trespass committed by defendant in appropriating the water from a certain well.

## The Waialua Hotel.

The Waialua Hotel will probably be thrown open to the public very shortly. All the furniture has arrived and is rapidly being installed. The electric lights which are furnished by the hotel's own plant are all working well and when they are all turned on at night a beautiful scene is presented.

A large

**BANK OF HAWAII**

**Marvelous Increase of Business in Eighteen Months.**

**ITS RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES**

Its Deposits Reached Nearly One Million Four Hundred Thousand Dollars on June 30th.

On the 30th day of June last, the Bank of Hawaii completed the first eighteen months of its existence. A few days since detailed statements of its resources and liabilities were mailed to stockholders for their information, of which the following is a condensation:

**RESOURCES.**

Loans and discounts	\$1,270,268 46
Bonds	26,900 00
Cash on hand	503,255 31
Other items	152,108 79
Total	\$1,952,532 56

**LIABILITIES.**

Capital stock	\$ 400,000 00
Undivided profits	40,619 46
Deposits	1,330,143 87
Other credits	181,769 23
Total	\$1,952,532 56

"There are few banks ever organized that can make such a favorable showing as this," said one of the leading stockholders yesterday.

"The business of the bank has shown a steady—I may say almost a daily—increase from its inception, and this increase still continues. I am not at liberty to tell you how many depositors we have, for that would be giving away secrets which concern others. There is no harm in stating that the list is steadily increasing, as is the volume of deposits."

There are few banks with \$400,000 capital that can show a deposit account of nearly \$1,400,000 in the short period of a year and a half. The bank is now paying regular quarterly dividends at the rate of 6 per cent per annum, though its ability to pay more is a matter of common talk. The stock is held in a few hands, very few of the original subscribers having sold out. As none of it has been sold in the last two months, no reliable quotation could be given of its value.

The officers and directors of the bank are: Charles M. Cooke, president; P. C. Jones, vice president; C. H. Cooke, cashier; F. C. Atherton, assistant cashier; Henry Waterhouse, Tom May, F. W. Macfarlane, E. D. Tenney, J. A. McCandless, directors.

**NATIVE SUICIDES**

**Cuts His Throat With a Razor at Kakaako**

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

"That the said M. P. K. Paele came to his death in Honolulu, July 25, from a cut in his throat made by a razor, said wound being self-inflicted."

Such was the verdict of the coroner's jury yesterday afternoon after deliberating upon the death of the native who had committed suicide in Kakaako during the morning.

The victim was about 55 years of age and for some time had been living in John Elio's house in Kakaako. For the past several days he had been ill and his actions on Sunday were such that the suspicions of his daughters were aroused. Yesterday morning they kept almost constant watch upon him. At about 11 o'clock he left them for a moment. Soon after he had entered the adjoining room a fall was heard. The girls rushed to the door. One glance and the tale was told. There in the center of the room, surrounded by a pool of his own blood, his head half severed from his body, the old native lay. By his right hand was the razor with which the deed had been done.

In view of the facts as related by the several witnesses the jury returned the above verdict. The jury was composed of John Kilaana, Sam Kalola, John Noble, Benito Guerrero S. M. Kekuewa and T. Hirna.

**Court Notes**

In the case of J. A. McCandless against the Waialua Agricultural Company a stipulation has been filed to the effect that the depositions of R. P. Ritter, S. S. Valentine, Francis and Tucker and P. C. Jones, heretofore taken and any further depositions which may be hereafter taken in said cause, shall be used in evidence and shall be evidence in the several cases heretofore tried by J. S. Gilmartin, Geo. H. Cooper, W. H. Haas, John Ena, C. H. Cooke, W. A. Swinton, C. J. Hendry, & Co., Goodall, Perkins & Co., T. W. & trustee, M. P. Ryan, Charles T. Wilder, Leopold Kiani, W. A. Swinton, trustee, J. T. Gilmartin, trustee, J. J. Jalluer, M. J. Brandenstein, Emma A. Miller, James H. Bennett, Thomas H. Watson, A. R.

Downs, William Berg, E. B. Haldan, Mrs. A. G. Butler, J. Levi Jr., W. A. Boole, Henry Jacobs, M. Ehrmann, J. Rosenfeld and George F. McLeod against B. F. Dillingham and others, and without prejudice to the rights of any of the above named plaintiffs or defendants to take out other or further depositions as may be required. Briefs have been filed on behalf of J. F. Colburn, executor of the will of Antone Rosa, and A. S. Cleghorn, administrator, in the suit of W. R. Castle against them, a bill for relief.

In the case of the Yee Sing Tai Company vs. Marion M. Luming, the defendant has filed an answer to the amended complaint denying all the allegations contained therein.

**The King Street Bridge.**

Some time ago attention was called by this paper to a piece of poor repair work on the King street bridge. One of the old boards which had succumbed to the ravages of time had been taken up and replaced by a log. The new piece of lumber projects four inches, actual measurement, above the rest of the walk, making it a menace to safety. Anyone walking along it is liable to stumble over this obstruction. The railing is so weak that if he would clutch at that for safety he would probably find himself in the water. The whole bridge is in bad repair.

**AN EXPLANATION****Regarding the Control of Kohala Plantation.**

Control Still Remains in Hands of Original Investors—Prospects for Brewer & Co. Stockholders.

An item in yesterday's Advertiser under the heading of "The Kohala Plantation" was curiously misleading owing to the reporter getting two sets of notes mixed. With regard to the Kohala plantation, Mr. J. B. Atherton of the firm of Castle & Cooke, the Honolulu agents, said yesterday:

"While your statement that Mr. Charles M. Cooke had purchased the Mott-Smith and Waterhouse interest was correct, still those two interests only represent a small portion of the whole. The Kohala plantation is a very close corporation, and none of its stock is for sale, that I know of, at any figure. It is about twelve years since Mr. Cooke has been in that district and as he was going up to the wedding, he persuaded Mr. Tenney to go with him and take a look at the plantation. That is all there is to Mr. Cooke's visit. The control of the plantation is still in the hands of the Bond estate, Dr. J. Wight, Dr. J. Wetmore, and the Robinson estate, all original owners. Any three of those interests would control, and I am not certain that two of them could not, so you see there is nothing in the story that Mr. Cooke had purchased the control. With regard to the dividends referred to, that is all a mistake. The plantation had a bad set-back last year, and I think the less said about dividends the better."

Explanation was then made that the dividends referred to should have been credited to the firm of C. Brewer & Co., which pays one per cent per month, with an occasional 10 or 15 per cent extra. It is about this firm that reports of a possible extraordinary dividend of 100 per cent are in circulation.

From one of the leading brokers it was ascertained that Kohala plantation stock is valued at \$650 to \$650 per share, while that of C. Brewer & Co. is held at \$450.

**CONTRACTOR'S FIGURES.**

Some Close Bidding on New Buildings to be Put Up.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

The following bids were opened yesterday for the new office building for Dr. Cooper: Lucas Bros. \$4,380, Wm. Wagner, \$4,418; Enterprise Mill \$4,500; J. Onderkirk, \$4,533.

For the new cottage for Colonel Geo. Macfarlane J. A. Butterfield \$4,200, Lucas Bros. \$4,371, Wm. Wagner, \$4,480, Fred Redward \$4,573, Enterprise Mill Co. \$4,575, H. F. Bertleman, \$4,969.

Repairs and renovations on the Mutual Telephone Co.'s building Enterprise Mill Co. \$70, Lucas Bros.

\$964.

Got Eighteen Months.

Solomon the native who was arrested for larceny in the second degree, was sentenced to eighteen months imprisonment by Judge Wilcox yesterday morning. At first he denied all complicity in the crime but when Deputy Marshal Hitchcock confronted him with the native who caught him in the act he plead guilty. The convicted man only a short time ago completed a thirteen months' sentence for a similar offense.

Water pipe is being laid along Richards street from Queen street to the waterfront.

**MR. J. F. HACKFELD**

Resigns as Consul of Austria-Hungary at This Port.

**HIS REASONS FOR SO DOING**

Affairs of the Consulate Have Been Transferred to F. A. Schaefer, Consul for Italy

(From Thursday's Daily.)

The fact that Mr. J. F. Hackfeld had resigned his position as the official representative of Austria-Hungary in these Islands came upon the business community yesterday very much in the nature of a surprise, for nothing could have been more unexpected. The reasons which have impelled Mr. Hackfeld to take this step were stated by him to an Advertiser representative to be these:

"I resigned the Consulship," said Mr. Hackfeld yesterday, "on account of the difficulties which have arisen between a number of Austrian contract laborers and the Oahu Sugar plantation. I regret that these laborers have not long ago decided to return to the plantation, as I feel confident that they would have received very fair treatment. As the matter now stands, I feel that the interests of these laborers should be in the hands of some person who has no connection whatever with the Oahu Sugar plantation.

"The affairs of the Consulate will be transferred, for the present, to F. A. Schaefer, Esq., Consul of Italy."

That the reasons for his resignation stated by Mr. Hackfeld are sound ones will not be denied, but it is none the less a matter of regret that a situation should have arisen in regard to any contract laborers that should make such a step necessary.

**MORE IMPROVEMENTS.**

There Will be no Sanitarium on the Club Hotel Lot.

The grounds in front of the Club Hotel on Beretania street are being cleared of the shrubbery. These premises were bought a short time ago by Drs. Wood and Day. It was reported that these gentlemen intended to establish a sanitarium on the property, but this rumor is entirely unfounded. The purchase was made simply as an investment, with the possible idea of conducting the hotel as a first-class boarding-house. The building now occupied by Dr. Wood and Dr. Day for offices will be moved over to their new property within a few days. It is extremely probable that before many months a handsome business block will be erected on the lot, as it is understood that the medical firm has such an idea in contemplation.

**EIGHT THOUSAND TONS**

Oahu Plantation Output Will Exceed the Estimate.

Oahu mill is still grinding. The machinery is now working in perfect order and is running night and day. Some trouble was experienced at first with the green labor, but this has been done away with. Although the output for a single day has at times exceeded 150 tons, the average has been about eighty tons. From the present outlook this year's output will be in the neighborhood of 8,000 tons, which is about 300 better than the estimate made at the beginning of the season.

**Deposition Filed.**

In the case of Jessie Kaae vs. Oahu Railway and Land Company, the deposition of W. H. Gill, the conductor on the train on which the dispute arose over the plaintiff's ticket and baggage, has been filed for use on the trial. For obvious reasons its contents are withheld from publication until that time.

**Yokohama Specie Bank.**

The local agency of the Yokohama Specie Bank has received notice of the opening of an agency of the bank at Nagasaki on the 1st inst. for the transaction of the usual banking business.

**THE BEST TREATMENT FOR CHOLERA INFANTUM.**

Our baby has been continually troubled with colic and cholera infantum since his birth, and all that we could do for him did not seem to give more than temporary relief, until we tried Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. Since giving that remedy he has not been troubled. We want to give you this testimonial as an evidence of our gratitude, not that you need it to advertise your meritorious remedy—G. M. Law, Keokuk, Iowa. For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., wholesale agents for H. L. and all druggists and dealers.

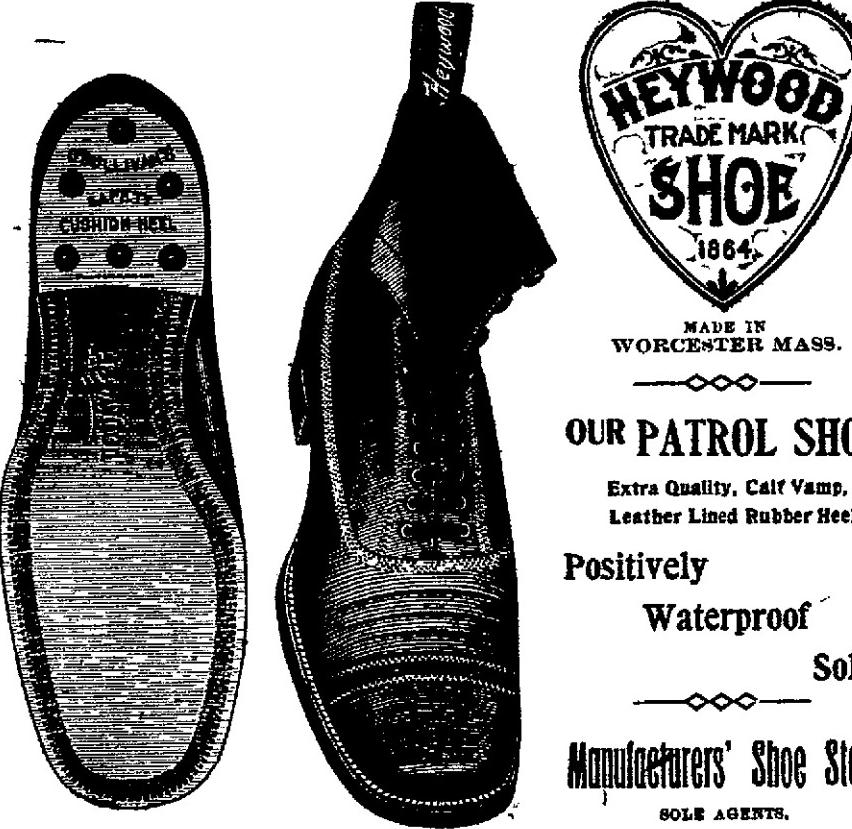
**Nice Roomy PHAETONS**

Canopy Top

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A Particularly attractive line arrived by the S. S. "Australia" and by the bark "W. H. Dimond."

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OUR PATROL SHOE  
Extra Quality. Calf Vamp.  
Leather Lined Rubber Heel.  
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CALIFORNIA HARNESS SHOP is now prepared to furnish at short notice all Plantation Supplies. A full line of goods in our line at ROCK Bottom Prices.  
We use the Extra Heavy Hames and Best English Chains, Stock and work throughout No. 1.

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POST OFFICE BOX 484—MUTUAL TELEPHONE 407

We Are Prepared to Fill All Orders for

Artificial Fertilizers.

ALSO. CONSTANTLY ON HAND:-

PACIFIC GUANO, POTASH, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA,

NITRATE OF SODA, CALCINED FERTILIZER,

SALT, ETC., ETC., ETC.

Special attention given to analysis of soils by our agricultural chemist.

For further particulars apply to DR. W. AVERDAK, Manager.

Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Company.

**2-Two****Leaders-2**

One for the table, the other for the yard—both for you.

Fine quality of BLOWN TUMBLERS, engraved in 3 designs.

Your choice at 75 cents per dozen. You know the regular price!

\*\*\*\*\*

2 Rattan Yard Brooms, 25 cents each; regular price, 65 cents. [These are slightly damaged by salt water.]

\*\*\*\*\*

**\$75.00.**

Complete outfit in Crockery, Glass, Cutlery, Plated Ware and Kitchen Utensils, including Stove and Refrigerator for

**\$75.00.**

Estimates and lists given on application.

When you are in our store always inspect the Bargain Tables on the second floor (take elevator).

You are sure to see something you want and the price will not stop

# COMING REGATTA

**Healani and Myrtle Crews Getting in Racing Trim**

## LEILANI'S NOT IN IT THIS YEAR

Prospects Favor the Healani for Both the Big Events—Takes With Both Clubs.

Racing talk outside the club membership has it that the Healani have both the senior and junior events almost to a certainty in the coming regatta, which takes place on the second Saturday of September, over the usual Pearl City course. The feeling in the clubs, however, is more reticent. "Mum's the word," are the ironclad orders given to the members of the Healani Club and they are nearly all as dumb as oysters about their prospects. One exception was found, however, who consented to talk after exacting about seven kinds of oaths from the reporter that his name should not be mentioned in connection with the matter.

"It is just this way," he said. "We think we have a sure thing on both races but Captain Kleibahn is working three or four crews for all there is in them, just as though the prospects were no better than they were this time last year. You know we won both senior and junior events then as well as the free-for-all in the Harbor regatta the week after. Captain Kleibahn's magnificent work with our crews last year has won him the entire confidence, and what is better the entire support, of the whole club. There is a better feeling in the club than ever before, and every man in it seems to be doing his level best for the club's welfare. We are out of debt, thanks to the splendid management of our officers and directors, all non-paying members have been weeded out, and our financial matters are now in good shape. You may say that the club as a whole has made up its mind to win everything in sight. We are not supposed to do any talking, but simply to saw wood and keep at it."

"Our crews are not made up, or, if they are, no one but Captain Kleibahn knows it, and he won't say. As near as I can tell from the present outlook the senior crew will be composed of F. W. Kleibahn, stroke; Dan Renear, No. 3; F. J. Church, No. 2, and Fred W. Damon, bow. It is pretty well understood that those four men will carry the Healani colors to the front in the September events. The junior crew is not picked out, though you may say we have two crews in training and plenty of good material to draw on. Much depends on whether Paul Jarrett, Jr., who has been laid up with a spell of typhoid fever, is able to row and stand the training incidental to boat-racing. The club heaved a big sigh of relief when Johnny Waterhouse returned from the Coast the other day. Then again, there is C. Boisse, the foreman of the Advertiser press room. Say! What's the matter with you Advertiser people that you don't give him time to practice with us. Charley Murray is another man we depend on, and there's Jack Atkinson, A. W. Webster and Medeira and Irwin and others to draw on if necessary."

"Captain Kleibahn seems to be doing a good deal of thinking by the way he is shifting the men around and bringing out what's in them. You'll see some good rowing this year. And we've got Charley Reynolds for coxswain, too. Charley's small but he's all right. Maurice Damon, our old coxswain left on the last Australia you know, to go to college."

Over in the Myrtle quarters a different feeling seems to prevail and matters are very much at sixes and sevens as yet. A prominent member of the club said:

"I don't like to say it, but the Myrtles are not in good shape now; they are not pulling together as they ought to. Matters may improve now after the election of a new captain. Ruby Dexter is back again and has taken hold with his old-time vim, and already his coming has caused renewed interest and a new order of things may prevail in a week or two. However, I hardly think the Myrtles can win either event unless by a fluke."

The crews, as nearly as can be judged now, will be R. A. Dexter, T. V. King, P. Lishman and G. Martin for the senior, and P. M. Lanesdale, W. Soper, W. Lyle and S. Johnson for the juniors with young Giles for coxswain. Come around again in a couple of weeks and maybe the outlook for the Myrtles will have improved."

There will be no Leilani crews in this year's events. Recent bereavements have interfered with the plans of Princess Cupid and David, and it is too late to do anything this year. It is understood that several plans are in process of formation looking toward the injecting of new life into this

club and that already material assistance has been tendered it in preparation for the events of 1900.

### Kohala Plantation.

It was reported on Change yesterday that Charles M. Cooke has purchased the controlling interest in the Kohala plantation, having recently acquired the Waterhouse and Mott-Smith estate. Stock in Kohala plantation is a very handy thing to have in the house, as it is an excellent preventive of cold feet and other kindred diseases caused by standing around and doing nothing but watch stock quotations drop day by day. Kohala stock is steadily quoted at \$450. It pays a regular dividend of 1 per cent per month, with an occasional extra one of 10 or 15 per cent more, just to jolly the stockholders a little. There are even rumors abroad that before the end of this season an extraordinary dividend of 100 per cent will be declared.

### AN OLD LANDMARK.

**May Building to Be Torn Down in a Few Days.**

(From Thursday's Daily.)

The old stone structure on Fort street, known for years as the May building, was sold at auction yesterday. Herman Ludloff was the only bidder, his offer, which was accepted, being \$200. It will be torn down at once to be replaced by a 5-story structure.

The May building was built in 1852 by the second Charles Brewer. A general importing and commission business was carried on within it with Governor Dominis and H. A. P. Carter, young men then, as bookkeeper and salesman respectively. After the Brewers moved to Queen street the building was occupied in turn by Samuel Savidge, Frank Spencer and Mr. Savidge again. H. May installed his grocery store there in 1868 and since then it has been occupied by the May family. It was the first building to be built after a big fire which occurred in 1851, and which destroyed that part of the city. When it will be torn down one of the old historic landmarks of the business section of Honolulu will have passed from view.

### FIRST AMERICAN BANK.

**Will Open Its Doors Soon After the Peking Returns.**

Contractor Fred Harrison has commenced work on the vault for the First American bank, and the side partitions should be up within two weeks. The bank furniture has been already ordered by Cashier Cooper and is being manufactured in this city. It is expected the room will be in condition to use for office purposes within fifteen days.

As nearly as can be ascertained, the bank will open its doors for business about August 10th, which will be a day or two after the arrival of the City of Peking, which is expected to bring \$300,000 in gold from San Francisco for the use of the bank.

The 50 per cent assessment due on July 30th from local stockholders is pretty much all paid in. As that date falls on a Sunday stockholders are notified that the amount must be paid on Saturday, the 29th. It is understood no more assessments are to be called in until the bank obtains its charter from the United States and reorganizes as the First National Bank of Hawaii.

### UNAUTHORIZED ANNEXATION.

The serio-comic story of the hoisting of the British flag by an irresponsible merchant captain at Palawan, in the Southern Philippines, and the prompt repudiation of his act by the Foreign Office, is told by Reuter. When the Spaniards evacuated Port Royalist, in the island of Palawan, they turned adrift all the native soldiers without food, clothes, or money, removed all arms and ammunition, and set the convicts at liberty. The liberated criminals looted and pillaged the whole country, and the people were in state of helpless terror. At this juncture Captain Prout, of the steamship Labuan, cast anchor at Port Royalist, and, in response to the appeals of the inhabitants, gave them a British merchant ensign, with a letter, giving notice to all men that the flag was to be respected "until such time as Queen Victoria notifies her pleasure regarding the protection of the island of Palawan." On this little experiment in empire-building coming to the notice of the Governor of the Straits Settlement, he telegraphed to the Foreign Office, which wired back orders that the British flag was to be hauled down at once. Subsequently H. M. S. Archer was sent to Port Royalist to see that the order was executed.—(New Zealand Herald)

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# HORRIBLE STORY

Told by a Young Chinese Boy at Quarantine.

### TWO SISTERS SOLD AS SLAVES

And the Family Home Mortgaged to Raise Money to Pay for a Worthless Permit.

Some horrible stories come out in the examination of immigrants at the quarantine station. Here is one, vouchsed for by a gentleman whose avocation makes him familiar with such things.

On one of the recent steamers returning from China was an intelligent-looking Chinese boy, who presented a return permit in the usual form. He was examined to see if his answers to questions tallied with the facts set forth in the permit. He answered all questions readily, but accidentally let slip the fact that his father was in Honolulu. Now on the permit it was plainly stated that the boy's father was residing in Hongkong. This discovery was at once noticed by the examining officer, and more questions put to him to his great confusion. Finally he broke down, burst into tears and said he would tell the whole truth. He said that his father lived in Honolulu and he himself was born here. He had been sent to China at an early age and had remained there with his mother and two sisters until his father sent for him to Honolulu. This was shortly after the news reached Hongkong that the Islands had been annexed to the United States and that no Chinese would be allowed to land here. The mother was at her wit's end to find ways and means of sending the boy to his father in Hawaii, where he was to make his fortune in a few years. She finally heard of a return permit that was for sale, the description and photograph on which would about suit her son. The price asked by the agent who had it for sale was \$280 in gold. To obtain this sum, an immense one for a poor Chinese family, the mother mortgaged her little home and everything she had and actually sold her two daughters into slavery.

There was no question in the minds of the officials but that the boy was telling the truth and that if he was punished it would be for no fault of his own. Besides, the examination clearly showed that having been born here he was entitled to land anyhow. It was arranged that he should be arrested for attempting to land on a forged permit; that he should plead guilty and that sentence should be suspended until investigation could be made at the Hongkong end.

This programme was carried out, and a late steamer brought a complete verification of his story. It is only since then that the facts have been made public. It is not likely that the boy will ever be called on to serve out any sentence, but it is some satisfaction to know that steps are being taken in Hongkong to make the agent disgorge the \$280 he obtained from the lad's mother and to redeem the two girls from their life of slavery.

It is by such means as these that girls are purchased and shipped to these Islands at the first opportunity, where they are sold to the brothel-keeper who will pay the highest price. In one of the Yokohama papers received on the last mail is an account of the arrest of five young Japanese women who managed to obtain passports by employing the names of other women, and attempted to embark on one of the steamers for Hawaii. They were arrested by the Water Police of Yokohama. The women presented their names for use on the passports and the emigrant company under whose auspices they want to be shipped to Honolulu are to be prosecuted by the Japanese government.

"My sister urged me to try Mother Seigel's Syrup. Without any great hopes of its effect in my case, I nevertheless procured a bottle from the stores in High street and began to take it as directed. The result was a decidedly improved appetite, and I relished and digested what I ate without any pain or distress following. As I continued to use this medicine the heart trouble was less frequent and finally ceased altogether. My nerves soon became stronger and I could sleep well. In a few weeks more I was better and stronger than ever before in my life, and have enjoyed good health ever since. My friends were almost as much surprised and pleased as I was at this remarkable result of taking Mother Seigel's Syrup, and you may make my statement public if you think it will do good."—(Signed) (Mrs.) Mary Ann Welch, 1, Constitution Hill, Luton, Chatham, February 6th, 1895.

My neighbor Wolff may or may not recover from his paralysis, but all cases like Mrs. Welch's—indigestion, with consequent weakness and nervous debility—should be curable by the remedy which cured her. It opens and relaxes the digestion, which is the fountain of life and puts a wholly new aspect on the world around us. From having been laid aside as cumbersome of the ground, we become once more workers with others and share of their pleasures.



NEW HALL OF JUSTICE, SAN FRANCISCO.

The new Hall of Justice, San Francisco, is a stately and beautiful building. It is in Italian Renaissance, five stories high, with a central tower. The tower rises to a height of 120 feet. The city prison will be on the fifth floor. The corner stone was laid in December, 1898. It will be ready for occupancy in about three months.

### MAKIKI BURGLARS

Piikoi Street Homes Are Ransacked.

Depredations Extending Over Five Days Have Never Been Reported to the Police.

A gang of burglars has made its appearance in Honolulu. The scene of the marauders' depredations is in Makiki, along Piikoi street. Many houses have been entered, bureaus and trunks ransacked, and valuables taken. Up to a late hour last evening, however, no report had been made to the Police Department, and consequently no action has been taken by the authorities. Deputy Marshal Chillingworth regretted exceedingly that the parties whose houses had been entered had not brought the matter to the attention of the police in order that the proper steps might be taken toward stamping out the gang.

The first act was committed last Friday at the residence of F. J. Scott at Piikoi and Beretania. While the family was away the thief, or thieves, entered the house and literally turned everything upside down in their search for valuables. A jewelry case containing Hawaiian dimes and sundry trinkets amounting to about \$30 was relieved of its contents. A few articles of silverware were also taken. Sunday afternoon the gang made its presence known at the residence of C. DuBois, at Lunailio and Piikoi streets. The family had spent the day on Tantalus and on their return found the house in perfect disorder. Bureau drawers had been pulled out, trunks were open and articles of clothing scattered about. After a thorough investigation it was found that nothing had been stolen. A report that the thieves got away with \$350 in money and a quantity of jewelry was unfounded. The same evening the home of C. F. Wolfe was entered while the folks were at Walkiki. Here again the thieves ransacked everywhere. Some jewelry was left untouched, money evidently being what the robbers were after.

Mondays evening the Podey children heard somebody on the back steps of their house, which is also on Piikoi street. They screamed and the would-be burglar took to his heels.

The residents in the vicinity of these recent depredations are in state of comparative terror. Locks are being reinforced and watchdogs are in demand. No definite clue has been advanced. Some seem to think that the acts have been committed by a gang of crooks which is said to have recently arrived from the Coast. Others, however, say that the work has been done by persons familiar with the district. At all events, anyone caught prowling around the homes of Makiki people will meet with a warm reception.

### An Inter-Island Contest.

An effort is to be made to induce the pennant baseball team of Hilo to come to Honolulu and try conclusions with the winner of next Saturday's game between the Stars and the Kams. The inter-island contest would be a great event.

### Short-Handed

The clerical force of the Judiciary department is short-handed, owing to the absence of George Lucas on a vacation and J. A. Thompson, who is sick.

### RECOMMENDED FOR CHOLERA MORBUS

"During the hot weather last summer I had a severe attack of cholera morbus, necessitating my leaving my business," says Mr. C. A. Hale, of Hale Bros., Fincastle, Ohio. "After taking two or three doses of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy I was completely relieved and in a few hours was able to resume my work in the store. I sincerely recommend it to any one afflicted with stomach or bowel trouble." For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., wholesale agents for H. L. and all druggists and dealers.

The best at the lowest price at HOPP'S.

# In Solid Mahogany

We have just opened up the most elegant line of Parlor Furniture seen here. Everything in Solid Mahogany.

Cabinets AND Whatnots.

That are just the articles you have waited so long for to complete the artistic effect of your parlors.

# J. HOPP & CO.

Leading Furniture Dealers.

KING & BETHEL ST.

# THE DOCTORS

SAY THAT—

## Malaria AND

## Microbes

Have small chances when PURE WATER is provided

### THIS IS THE SEASON

When drinking water needs to be purified.

You can get the most perfect

## Water Filters

AND

## Coolers

From

## THE PACIFIC HARDWARE CO.

At their

## Fort Street Store

And at their

## Household Supply Department

On Bethel Street.

**Hawaiian Gazette.**

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

FRIDAY ..... JULY 28, 1899.

## MORE ABOUT SENATOR DEPEW.

There are three college mates of Chauncy Depew living here. They find it a most fascinating subject to review the career of a young fellow who was "one of the boys" in the college days, and in due time becomes one of the most influential politicians of his State, the president of the richest railway corporation in America, and also one of the most celebrated orators of the times. It is the first union of exalted positions in American history. In looking over the "Birthday Addresser" of this remarkable man there is much to be found that should be read by every young man. For, after all, it is the talk of the doer and not of the preacher that takes hold of young men. And it is not Depew, the railroad president only that attracts them, but the man who, knowing much of life, instructs men and women and children.

He says in a late address that men have said that his long personal prosperity had unfitted him to understand the limitations of the ordinary wage-earner in the pursuit of happiness.

Read his reply: "This is not the case. Happily for me my father, a successful man with an iron will and a fixed purpose, having given me a university education and a profession, threw me out with the remark that I would never have another dollar from him, except in his will. But for that apparent cruelty, we would not be here tonight. There was not a hard time possible in the experience of early struggles which did not come to me. The old gentleman would sit in his room with the tears strolling down his cheeks at my difficulties and hardships, but he never relented nor rendered one particle of assistance. Twice, through over confidence in friends, and a fatal weakness for endorsements, my accumulations have been swept away and a load of debt assumed. It was after all these struggles and misfortunes that a rule of life was suggested, the results of which have been so happy that they easily form a code for enjoying existence applicable to every condition of life." Mr. Depew, then refers to Epictetus, who was the slave of a Roman, who broke his slave's leg, because a slave "got more pleasure out of life than his master with all of his wealth."

Then he continues: "Certainly my own career is rich in great disappointments which have proved significant blessings."

"The best informed, allround man, and the most contented, I ever knew, was a barber. He was a success as a barber; he would have failed as a merchant. His shop kept him comfortably, and furnished a surplus which, with great discrimination, he invested in a library, every book in which and every author in which was his intimate and familiar friend. He was the encyclopedic of his neighborhood to the preachers, lawyers, and the students; and instead of wearying his customers with valuable suggestions as to his patient for restoring their hair or the outside of their heads, no customer ever left the chair without getting something of value lodged in his head."

"Another man whom I watched from early boyhood to middle age, was a carman in my native village who had a vital faith in the doctrine that whatever is for the best, and comes from on high, and though his troubles were many, his song 'in the street, as he trundled by with his load, was an anthem of joy, ringing through the houses and faintly causing the clams in the bottom of his wagon to open their shells. His infectious happiness, loudly proclaimed in the weekly prayer meeting, lifted saints and sinners out of themselves to a closer contact with their better selves and a clearer vision of the Pearly gates and the Golden streets."

Mr. Depew only reissues with his stamp on it, the current coins of wisdom of all the ages, but one takes and looks at it, when it is thrown out by the hand of a man, whom many regard as the most successful all round in America. He, with oceans of wealth lapping at his feet, standing on the heights of personal popularity and oratorical fame. Surely not. For if modern society gave its opinion about the matter, it would shout with thunder tones: "no contented barbers for us," and the business men will eat these maxims about contentment are like the songs the Chinese use in war,—not intended for fighting purposes, but admirable contrivances for keeping up the courage.

## TEMENT HOUSES.

The regeneration of man in the civilized lands is gradually taking place on very simple lines. The philanthropy of men like Peabody, Ogden Mills and Carnegie does not drift in

the direction of setting up the American flag on the house tops, but in putting the human beings who are born in America within environments which make it possible to live decent lives and hold up the flag.

Mr. Ernest Flagg, of New York, an author, architect and reformer, is making another contribution to the new methods of caring for the wage-earners. He is showing the rich men how they may beat the camel in the struggle to get through "the eye of the needle." Having proved in the Mills Hotel, which has 1660 rooms in it, that light, air, cleanliness, cheapness and profit may go together, he is now building tenement houses for families which will vastly improve the condition of the tenants who receive scant wages. He claims that the plan of the square should be adopted in erecting the tenement houses, and the plan of erecting buildings on oblong lots 25x100 should be forbidden. By this plan there is an increase of 25 per cent in income from a given area, and at the same time, the tenants will receive more air and comfort. Mr. Flagg has already erected several tenement houses on land west of the Central Park. The minimum price for a two-room flat is \$1.60 per week, and for a three-room flat \$2.50 per week. There are 373 apartments in these buildings. The stairways are of blue stone. There are mosaic floors in the corridors, gas and coal heat, ranges, hardwood finish, air and light in every room.

As fast as these structures are erected, the tenants leave the old rookeries, and the stingy landlords find them unoccupied. The best service commands the best profits in the long run. Mr. Flagg does not erect flagstaffs on his tenement houses, but he lifts sorrow and discomfort from the soul of many a weary woman, who travels meanly through this "vale of tears," and thanks God that a man lives who has brought air and sunshine into her humble rooms. Hurrah for such Flagg!

Those who have heretofore believed, without real faith, in "the greatest good to the greatest number," have not, as a rule, thought there was any money in it, although the Scriptures plainly intimate that there is. A few philanthropists with wealth and erratic minds, have accepted the proposition as one of business value, and are putting it on trial. So far it is a success. Ogden Mills made his fortune out of the Bonanza mines. The coin struck from those Nevada crags has confronted barbarism and sickness and immoral environments in New York city and dislodged them.

What would the Master do if He were on earth? Plant American flags on the hilltops, or bless the Ernest Flagg's that walk "in His steps"?

## ANOTHER TEST.

The gentlemen who are sincere about getting an authoritative declaration regarding the extension of the Constitution to these islands have still another way of easily settling the question, and those who are interested in law suits involving the Constitution, should assist them. President McKinley, as the Executive, has power to direct the local officers to collect no duties on imported American goods. He may use the same power, whatever it is, which he used in suspending our elections.

Why have not these gentlemen submitted the point involved in the Peacock case to the Secretary of the Treasury, with a request that there be an executive order for the repayment of duties illegally collected? The Administration would be forced at once to pass upon the Constitutional question. If the Newlands act is unconstitutional in this respect and these gentlemen can convince the Secretary that it is, he will, by the President's order, direct that no duties be levied on American goods imported into Hawaii. Why bother a territorial court, that has no Federal jurisdiction, about the case, when the head of the nation can readily pass on it? He took the "bit in his teeth" in the election matter. He can take it again in the tariff matter.

Every officer, judicial or otherwise, is the appointee of the President. If his own employees here are laying down "bad law," he can correct their errors with the stroke of a pen.

While the President will give no general advice, at the request of a citizen, he must and will correct a grievance, such as the illegal extortion of money, under the claim that it is a lawful tariff rate. As the laws of the United States have not been generally extended to this Territory, and the law lapsing at his feet, standing on the heights of personal popularity and oratorical fame. Surely not. For if modern society gave its opinion about the matter, it would shout with thunder tones: "no contented barbers for us," and the business men will eat these maxims about contentment are like the songs the Chinese use in war,—not intended for fighting purposes, but admirable contrivances for keeping up the courage.

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## INTELLIGENT WORK.

A book of 100 pages has been recently issued by the Department of Agriculture in Washington, titled "Progress of the Beet-sugar Industry of the United States in 1898."

It shows the revolution in agricultural methods which has been made by the scientific methods in comparison with the old "Rule-of-thumb" ways which have repressed the advance of agriculture. The Department and the Experimental Stations, in spite of the indifference of the majority of the farmers, have done for the farmers that which they could not do for themselves, that is, apply the scientific method.

The prospect of getting a new and profitable industry, has attracted the farmers, and, under the old ways, a series of careless indefinite experiments would have been made, involving a great loss of time and money, and in the end, discouraging the farmers.

Under the new system, every experiment that trained heads could think of has been tried in nearly every State. Instead of a thousand desultory researches, in a State, there has been only one conducted at each Station, and all of the knowledge that Germany or France could supply has been made available. The farmer, simply for the asking, has an amount of accurate knowledge placed before him that twenty-five years ago, it would have cost him a fortune to obtain.

One of the most valuable contributions to the knowledge of this subject are the opinions of the experts of the Department on the probabilities of the success of beet cultivation in different States. A beet-sugar belt has been drawn, and the farmers advised not to attempt its cultivation below, or south of that belt. The farmers of Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, Georgia, the Indian territory, Kansas, Kentucky, Maryland, North Carolina, and nearly all of the southern States are below the belt. Michigan is regarded as one of the best States in which the industry may be made profitable. In parts of Ohio it will succeed. Oregon is well adapted to it. New York has a large area which is suitable. South Dakota is a doubtful State. Utah is a promising State. Wisconsin produces excellent beets. In the State of Washington they may be grown with great advantage.

While these opinions are not finally conclusive, they show where the industry will thrive, and where it probably will not.

The area in which it will thrive is vast and sufficient to supply the present population, and even a larger population, of the United States with sugar.

Only within a few years has the Department of Agriculture undertaken to give the farmers reliable information about beet-sugar. It has cleared the way for intelligent cultivation, without putting the farmer to any expense. Under such supervision the industry will make rapid progress, if there is any merit in it, although it will not affect the cane industry for some time to come. Its danger to the sugar cane industry is in the value of beet pulp for cattle feeding and manure.

## AVOIDED A "MRS."

There is still another aspect of the Constitutional question, which the gentlemen who believe in the present existence of the Constitution over this territory would do well to consider.

If our local Supreme Court had decided that the collection of duties on goods imported to these Islands from the United States is unconstitutional, it would also be a judicial decision that duties levied on Hawaiian goods imported to the United States, are also made in violation of the Constitution. An importer of such goods in San Francisco would show a copy of decision to the Collector of Customs of that port and demand a free entry of the goods. If the decision is good law in one case, it is good law in the other case. The Collector would, at once open his eyes and then telegraph the facts to the Secretary of the Treasury.

What would the Secretary reply? "Obey the decision of the Territorial court?" or "Collect duties. Territorial court has no jurisdiction?" Does any lawyer believe that the Secretary of the Treasury would pay the slightest regard to the decision of the Territorial court and remit the duties in the United States because they were domestic goods? We should have, then, the Territorial court holding that domestic goods at either port are free goods, while the Secretary of the Treasury is holding, at the same time, that they are subject to duty. Or, in other words he would reverse the decision of our court on the Constitutional point, and follow the Newlands Resolution. Our Supreme Court, if it had so decided, would now be the laughing stock of lawyers and judges besides exasperating the Executive in Washington. One can imagine the smile in President McKinley's Cabinet, when the Secretary announced: "Gentlemen, the Supreme Court of our new

Territory has declared the provision of the Newlands act unconstitutional. Next we shall have some local Philippine court or a local Porto Rico court, or a local Alaska court, or a local Arizona court telling us we are violating the Constitution."

Our Territorial court has seen enough to avoid laying down a principle which would, if it could be enforced, compel the Secretary of the Treasury to remit all duties on Hawaiian goods entered at San Francisco. Such would be the absurd predicament if our court had adopted the views of these gentlemen. The Advertiser challenges the lawyers to show how it could be otherwise. If a decision of the Federal courts is really wanted, it can be had easy enough. And the sooner the better.

We claim that we are under the exemption act entitled to laws extending the Constitution to these Islands. This, we understand, is President McKinley's view.

## GET AT THE TRUTH.

If the Galicians, now in prison for the violation of their contracts with the Oahu Sugar Company, have been maltreated by the agents of the company, they should be released from their contracts, under Section 1882 of the Masters and Servants Act. This act provides for their release for any cruelty, misuse or violation of any terms of the contract, and the District Magistrate is authorized to pass judgment in the case.

In the case of these Galicians, we are informed that they have made no complaint, before any Magistrate, of misuse and cruelty.

As the cases of these men are now made prominent, and may affect the opinions of men in Congress regarding the relations of the plantations with their laborers, the government should take up the matter promptly and investigate it.

If it appears that there are no grounds for the charges, those who have made them should be prosecuted promptly, as they may be doing an irreparable injury to the planting interest. Every holder of sugar stock has a moral interest in insisting that justice should be done.

Whether there is, or is not an intent to blackmail in proclaiming these charges is a matter of no consequence. The point in issue is simply this: Have these men been subject to treatment that should cancel their contracts?

Even the statements of irresponsible parties may do, at the present time, serious injury. When the "crowd" in Congress, or elsewhere takes an idea, however unreasonable, no human agency can quickly remove it. One of the historians relates this story:

"When Walpole was Prime Minister of Great Britain, the relations between Great Britain and Spain were strained on the question of the right of search upon the ocean. Captain Jenkins, who was master of an English schooner, arriving home, reported that while near the coast of Cuba he was captured by a Spanish cruiser; that the Spaniards cut off one of his ears, and then let him go with his ship. Jenkins had carried this ear around for some time wrapped up in cotton to exhibit to audiences. The House of Commons took up the matter, and Captain Jenkins testified before its committee that, when his ear was cut off, he commanded his soul to God, and his cause to his country. The phrase took like wildfire, and all England was in a blaze. The Spaniards vigorously denied any knowledge of or connection with Jenkins or his ear. Walpole, the Prime Minister, did his best to allay the excitement, to have the matter further investigated, and to settle the trouble by diplomacy. Burke called the story, "The Fable of Jenkins' Ear." Parliament, however, by an overwhelming vote, promptly declared war against Spain. The war raged for three years. It cost thousands of lives, destroyed millions of dollars of property, and added millions to the national debts upon which the people of England have been paying interest ever since. Peace was finally concluded by the combined efforts of all the nations of Europe.

The situation is critical, and demands prompt measures. A thorough legal investigation should be made in the courts at once, and before Congress meets. If the Galicians have been assaulted, let the offenders be punished. If they have not been assaulted, let those who are striking at the sugar industry be punished.

Neither Hickfeld & Co. or the Planters' Association can now afford to ignore these charges when men here are pressing these charges in Washington.

## FREE THE SAILOR.

There is now an excellent chance for those who denounce the penal contract labor system to protect the American sailor. Deserters from the vessels "Antiope" and "Amphitrite" have been arrested for violating the labor laws of the United States which concern shipping. The American tar is deprived of his freedom. He must enter jail and abide with the Galicians. And precisely for the same reasons. If humanity calls for the freedom of the Galicians, so does it call for the freedom of the American sailor.

The penal contract labor law is an abomination. Why is not the penal shipping act an abomination also?

## JAMAICA MAKING HERSELF FEEL.

The prospect that Jamaica will attain either annexation or reciprocity with the United States is not bright, but the agitation has caused the British government to give unusual attention to the condition of the Island's trade and industries, and it will probably profit in the end by its spunk declaration of rights.

## Impure Blood

Rheumatism, Kidney Troubles and Sick Headache the Results—Doctored for Years Without Relief.

"My blood was out of order, and I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. It has purified my blood and relieved me of rheumatism, kidney trouble and sick headache. I have been afflicted with these difficulties for years. I am now no good a day's work. Rheumatism has troubled me since I was a child, but I am now entirely well." Miss PHILIPINE BALLET, Box 426, Pasadena, California.

"I have suffered from the effects of impure blood, boils, pimples, etc., for five years. I have tried various remedies with relief and finally purchased six bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla. The boils and pimples have disappeared since I began taking this medicine. I am now entirely cured." Louis THOMAS, 1412 12th Street, Oakland, California.

**Hood's Pills** are purely vegetable, safe, beneficial.

While the American sailor and voter, a descendant of the Pilgrims, perhaps, is permitted to remain in his "loathsome cell" if he breaks his labor contract, it is insisted that Galicians are made of better stuff than the American mariner, and if they break their labor contracts, they must have the flag waved over them, and incur no penalty.

There is a matter however which does not involve penal contracts, but does seriously involve the entire planting interest. It is openly and definitely charged by persons in this town, that the Galicians have been treated with cruelty by the managers or agents of the plantation on which they worked.

It is said that one of them was beaten with an iron bar, that another was unmercifully kicked, that another was kicked in the abdomen, that "these men were brutally treated and falsely imprisoned." These are offenses against the common and statutory law of the Territory, and if true, those guilty of these offenses should be punished promptly and severely. The Masters and Servants Act furnishes no defense whatever to such deeds. It is the duty of the government to investigate the matter thoroughly, and institute prosecutions at once against the offenders.

If, on the other hand, there is no truth in these charges, the government is under the same obligation to prosecute for gross criminal libel those who have made these charges.

There was a time when the planting interest ignored charges of mal-treatment, because public sentiment was with them. That time has passed. The conduct of the planters is on trial in the United States, and will soon be discussed in Congress. Does the Planters' Association propose to let the matter go by default? Can that body afford to let it be said in Washington that the planters, when charged with brutally treating and falsely imprisoning their contract laborers, confessed by silence that it was true?

The days are over when a matter of this kind is one of merely local importance. The plantations are eagerly looking for laborers in order to maintain the great industry. If it is conceded by the planters that such charges are true, even free laborers will hesitate to engage on their plantations. Are they willing to allow the impression to prevail abroad that they are a brutal and cruel lot?

The situation is critical, and demands prompt measures. A thorough legal investigation should be made in the courts at once, and before Congress meets. If the Galicians have been assaulted, let the offenders be punished. If they have not been assaulted, let those who are striking at the sugar industry be punished.

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## TWO COMMISSIONERS ARE ON THE BADGE

(Continued from Page 1.)

under Hobson, she was sunk in Sand-

ago harbor. He is an American of the most pronounced and popular type, square-jawed and iron-browed, and since his graduation at Annapolis, in 1867, has seen service all over the world. From start to finish he was in the thick of the fray around Cuban waters during the Spanish war. Re-

linquishing command of the Merrimac he was placed in charge of the United States steamer Pompey until last December, when he received orders to take command of the Badger at Ham-

pton Roads February 1st, and after calling at Bahia, Montevideo and other South American ports, reached San Francisco on April 15th. Falkland Islands were stopped at for a short visit and the remains of brave Admiral J. H. Spots were exhumed and taken on board. He was in command of the Atlantic squadron at the time of his death, March 10th, 188

# MODERN MEXICO

Sugar Making According to Methods of Cortez's Time.

## A SUGAR MILL OF TODAY

What Prof. Holmes Saw on His Recent Expedition — A National Industry.

Professor W. H. Holmes recently returned from an expedition into Mexico for the purpose of examining some of the ancient historical ruins of that country. During his travels, Professor Holmes observed other things than ancient ruins, and the following description of the sugar industry in modern Mexico, which he gave a representative of The Washington Star, will be found unusually interesting:

"We stopped at Cozumel for the night, and were entertained by the administrator who kindly gave us an opportunity to witness the transformation of sugar cane into loaf sugar.

"The methods of sugar making are but little altered since the time of Cortez, though this is fast changing — this mill in particular having already placed an order for modern machinery, and modern methods will soon prevail."

### THE SUGAR-MAKING INDUSTRY.

"Sugar making is the great industry of this country — the cane grows wild in profusion, yielding two crops in fifteen months, without replanting — one planting lasting from ten to thirty years, with little or no care. The stalks grow so luxuriantly and cast such a dense shade that weeds will not spring among the canes, hence the Mexican finds his means of support ready at hand. The sugar industry predates the coming of Cortez."

"The sugar mill of Tamisco runs night and day, employing about 400 men the year round, the continuous crops of cane furnishing constant material for work. The oxen, drawing carts loaded with sugar cane, and driven by Indians in picturesque garments of white cotton, were everywhere in evidence."

"The hacienda is inclosed in a stone wall some ten feet high, opening through a massive and handsomely decorated gateway. The mill itself comprises a number of buildings and sheds built about an open court, upon which the buildings open, and in which most of the work is done. Close beside the mill, on the slope above, is the village, consisting of stone houses or huts, mostly with thatched roofs, built about a primitive little chapel. The hacienda is a complete town, sufficient unto itself, in itself; raising its own cane, furnishing its own fuel, having church, stores and people; even making its own pottery within its gates; exporting sugar, molasses and rum."

#### HOW SUGAR IS MADE.

"The cane is crushed between three large cylinders — the remaining cane pulp being carted out to dry, and afterward used as fuel, while the resulting sap is run off into huge copper vats, connected by an intricate system of tubes, and boiled. After boiling the syrup is run into conical earthenware vessels, having perforations in the bottom or pointed end, which are stopped with husks that are removed when the sugar has crystallized, permitting the remaining syrup to escape. These conical vessels stand in small basins by the hundreds about the floor, and men go continually from vessel to vessel, stirring the contents, as the syrup tends to crystallize in a crust on top, until the process is complete. The vessels are then carried to the roof of a near-by building and the resulting cone deposited to dry in the sun — a collection of small mountains of sweetness not altogether enticing to one who has seen the Indians handle it, though the swarms of bees that haunt it find it none the less sweet."

"There is much coming and going of picturesque figures, song and laughter about the mill, but I found the boiling room most interesting; the furnaces, the huge copper vats, and boiling syrup; the figures fitting to and fro stirring the syrup in the conical pots; men carrying great cones of the coarse sugar sometimes weighing a hundred pounds, on their backs; the arrival and departure of the ox carts in the sunlit court outside, made a scene of great animation."

#### THE LABORERS.

"In most of the mills and distilleries small shrines are placed against the wall in some quiet corner, and between the shifts of night and day laborers' short song services are held, for this is a Spanish Catholic country, and all religious observances are encouraged by the authorities."

"At Tamisco they sang in the boiler room at vespers a rude service, accompanied by some stringed instrument played by boys in the balcony overhead."

"When the bands came in to be paid

off the boys sang an 'Ave Maria' in a most astoundingly crude manner, and one by one, as they approached the desk of the paymaster, they said, saluting, 'Three days, signor, by the grace of God!' (or as many days as might be), receiving a portion of the money due — for to pay one in full would be to lose his services until hunger drove him to work again.

"Another building was occupied by a distillery, in which aguardiente (fire water or rum) is made from some portion of the cane. For hundreds of years this business has been carried on in all essential ways just as it is now, and everything bears the signs of age — even the stone ledges and walls being largely made of the pieces of broken red pots, the conical sugar pots of the mill.

#### To Develop Trade.

The American Asiatic Association of New York will shortly open a branch in Yokohama. The main object of the association is said to be to further develop commercial relations between America and Asiatic countries.

## A RIGHT OF WAY

### Wanted by the Kaneohe Ranch Company.

Through Lands at Kailua, Oahu — Hearing on Petition Before Judge Stanley Yesterday.

Judge Stanley was occupied nearly all of yesterday in hearing the application of the Kaneohe Ranch Company, Ltd., for the acquisition of a right-of-way at Kailua, Oahu. Thurston & Carter and L. A. Andrews appeared for the complainant; W. O. Smith for Charlotte King and James A. King, and George D. Gear for Victoria Ellis.

The petition sets out that complainant is a domestic corporation; that the petitioners are lessees and owners of certain lands of large area in Kailua, Koolauopoko, Oahu; that several hundred acres of said land so under lease to petitioners lie so low that they are swampy or under water during the whole or a part of each year and therefore unavailable for beneficial use; that by digging a drain from petitioners' said lands to the sea they can be drained and made available for agricultural purposes, to the great benefit of petitioners and the general advancement of the agricultural and commercial interests of the country; that certain land described in Apapa 6 of Land Commission Award 7122, lies between petitioners' lands and the sea and in order to drain petitioners' land it will be necessary to cross the lands described in Land Commission Award 7122, which are alleged to belong to Charlotte King, wife of James A. King, James A. King, William S. Ellis and Victoria Ellis; that the petitioners hold a lease of an undivided two-thirds interest in the land described in said award, and for the purpose of draining its swampy and water lands propose to construct a drain across the property described in said award 25 feet wide at the surface, 15 feet wide at the bottom of the drain and 5 feet deep. Plaintiffs further aver that said drainage ditch and right-of-way are necessary for petitioners' proper use and enjoyment of its said lands; that petitioners and the owners of said land necessary to be traversed by said ditch are unable to agree concerning the terms and conditions upon which a drain for the purpose, at the place and of the dimensions aforesaid, shall be constructed, and therefore ask that said owners be summoned to show cause, if any they have, why petitioners should not be granted the right-of-way through said lands as prayed for.

Various maps, profiles and blue prints were exhibited on the hearing, and Cristal Boite, J. P. Mendonca, W. A. Wall, M. D. Monsarrat, Kamano and William Henry testified. After hearing argument from Mr. Smith, Mr. Andrews and Mr. Gear, the Court took the matter under advisement.

#### MEMORIAL TO FIELD.

The National Editorial Association proposes to erect some kind of a memorial of the late Eugene Field, says the S. F. Chronicle. The project is a worthy one, but will be made more so if the association will discard all plans for a monument and devote the money to band to the purchase of an annuity for the Field family. By his premature death the gentle humorist and wit left his wife and children in straitened circumstances, and it would doubtless please trim far better if he were cognizant of the choice to have the way made easier for those he left behind than to have his name carved upon a bronze column.

At a meeting of the board of directors of the Nahiku plantation held yesterday the statement was authorized that no further assessments will be called until next December.

## EJECTMENT CASE

### Decided by Judge Stanley Yesterday

#### S. C. Allen's Title to King Street Property Confirmed by a Circuit Court Decision.

Judge Stanley has decided the ejectment suit, jury waived, of James Hoare vs. S. C. Allen in favor of the defendant.

The plaintiff, James Hoare, in this action seeks to recover from the defendant possession of two parcels of land situated on King street, Honolulu, which he claims to be entitled in fee simple and which he asserts have been wrongfully taken into possession by the defendant. On April 14th, 1899, the defendant filed an answer denying generally the allegations of the complaint.

Trial by jury was waived by stipulation and on June 7th, 1899, the case proceeded to trial.

According to a plan and survey of the premises made by M. D. Monsarrat, a surveyor, the premises are divided into four lots, numbered 2, 3, 4 and 5. From the facts admitted at the hearing, it appears that one James Hoare, in his life-time owned the lots 2, 3 and 4, and on his death the same passed to his son, the plaintiff, at that time a minor. On March 10, 1880, Antonio Rosa was appointed guardian of the person and property of the plaintiff, and on petition to McCully, J., one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, filed July 15, 1881, he was authorized to mortgage the real estate of the ward for the purpose of purchasing lot No. 5 and for general improvements of the buildings upon the estate.

In accordance with this authority lot No. 5 was purchased by the guardian and a mortgage, with power of sale, was executed upon July 25th, 1881, to one Mary J. Brown covering lots 2, 3, 4 and 5. This mortgage was later assigned to the defendant, S. C. Allen, who subsequently for non-payment of principal and interest had the mortgaged premises sold at public auction, when he became the purchaser and has ever since held possession.

It is claimed by the plaintiff (1) that the guardian had no authority to mortgage lot No. 5; (2) that the Court, McCully, J., had no jurisdiction to empower the guardian to mortgage the real estate of his ward for any purpose, and (3) if the Court had jurisdiction to authorize a mortgage, the guardian had no authority to insert in the mortgage a provision for the sale of the mortgaged premises.

In regard to the first point, Judge Stanley is of opinion that the order signed by Justice McCully did authorize Mr. Rosa to mortgage lot No. 5, as well as lots 2, 3 and 4. As to the jurisdiction of Justice McCully the Court, held that he had such jurisdiction under the Civil Code of 1859, which declared that the several Justices of the Supreme Court shall have power at chambers to appoint guardians and to compel them to perform their trusts. The Justices were vested with full chancery powers, and the jurisdiction of the Chancery courts extended to the general superintendence of the persons and property of minors. The Chancery courts of England exercised this jurisdiction, and when occasion demanded, allowed guardians to mortgage the real estate of wards. As to the third point that the guardian was not authorized to insert in the mortgage a provision conferring the power of sale, Judge Stanley holds that the guardian was authorized to do so, and, further, that for the purposes of this case the mortgage having been held valid, the insertion of this provision would not invalidate it.

In accordance with the above opinions, judgment is given for the defendant.

#### Waikiki Marshes.

The absence of rain in any considerable quantities for the past six months has resulted in the drying up of the ponds and marshes along the Waikiki road, to such a degree that the foul odors, usually arising therefrom are intensified to such a degree as to make life a burden to those living in the vicinity. The Waikiki health officer is deluged with complaints from all directions but upon investigation most of them are found to originate from causes beyond his power to mitigate and which would require the institution of condemnation proceedings.

By the courtesy of Marshal Brown the agent of the Board of Health for Waikiki was yesterday allowed the services of a Japanese and a Chinese policeman. Notices were served on several offenders requiring them to abate specified nuisances within forty-eight hours, while lessees of ponds were warned to keep them clean or suffer the consequences. L. L. LaPierre has also taken a hand in the fight against filth in the district and with the health officers and police working together it is hoped much improvement will soon be apparent.

Under the pressure exerted by the officials the large pond on the McCully place, which is about the worst on the road, is being cleaned out. Two scows and six Chinese are employed at this work. A Chinese washhouse, hidden in a banana patch, on this place was given until Monday to get out the necessary license and transfer the washing part of the business to the Government washhouse at Iwilei, otherwise prosecution will follow. Taken all in all matters were made decidedly interesting for the proprietors of houses and duck ranches in Waikiki yesterday.

## Champion Blood Purifier

Probably all of our readers know something of George W. Walker, of 277 Fourth Street, Sidney, N.Y. He gives us this unusual and most remarkable experience:



"After being a victim to typhoid, brain and rheumatic fevers in 1892, my system was left in a debilitated condition. I became very weak and fatigued, always showing a great number of places of bone were taken. As fast as an abscess would appear and was lance another would form. I was treated at two different hospitals without success, the surgeons in attendance informing me that I was suffering from blood poisoning. The abscesses continued to form and I was never able to gain weight until six months ago I was induced to try.

The milk law is to be contested by some of the dairymen and taken before the Supreme Court. J. T. DeBolt is the attorney for the milkmen.

Dr. Alvarez has resigned from the position of physician at the Kaihi receiving station in order to devote himself to his private practice.

Cards are out announcing the marriage of Mrs. Alice M. Hastings and Dr. D. A. Carmichael. September 7th is set as the day "at home."

A Kahuku plantation dividend is due and payable to stockholders on Monday next. Stock books will be closed to trans on 29th and 31st insts.

E. S. McGrew is visiting in Honolulu. He is a graduate of the University of California and has met a number of old classmates during his visit.

The white bugs which have been making their appearance on the city's foliage should not be killed, as they are a beneficial parasite introduced here by Professor Koebele.

The Medical Association will hold its next meeting August 5th, when the subject of the bubonic plague will be discussed. It is possible that the visiting physicians, Dr. Senn and Professor Brower, will contribute papers.

Drs. Senn, Brower and Wood, who are at present at the volcano, will stop off at Molokai on the return trip for a visit to the Settlement and a deer-hunting excursion. Dr. Senn is an ardent nimrod, and has specimens of nearly all the big game of America, killed by his own hand.

John S. Borba of Wailuku, Maui, having disposed of his grocery and merchandise business at corner of Market and Vineyard streets, gives notice to all whom it may concern that accounts due him and by him on account of said business, will be settled by Antoine Borba.

The Hawaiian Medicine Co., a firm composed of Mr. E. Johnson, Dr. W. S. Noblitt and Mr. Leo Schellberg, have equipped a complete laboratory for manufacturing a line of pure family medicines. Dr. Noblitt, the general manager, was for a long time United States Government physician to the Indians and perhaps more thoroughly understands Indian medicine than any other physician in the world. Read what they say about their colic medicines. Salesroom open from 9 a. m. to 6 p. m. Free consultation from 11 a. m. to 12 m every day except Sunday.

Will leave Honolulu every Tuesday at 12 o'clock M., touching at Kaunakakai, Lahaina, Maalaea Bay, Kihel, Makena, Mahukona, Kawainae and Laupahoehoe, arriving at Hilo Wednesday evenings.

Returning will sail from Hilo every Friday at 6 p. m., touching at above named ports, arriving at Honolulu Saturday nights.

Will call at Pohoihi, Puna, once each month.

The popular route to the volcano is via Hilo. \$40 for the round trip, including all expenses.

Will call at Nuui, Kaupo, once each month.

S. S. CLAUDINE,

CAMERON, Master.

MAUI.

Will leave Honolulu every Tuesday at 5 p. m., touching at Lahaina, Kahu, Nahiku, Hana, Hamoa and Kipahulu, Maui. Returning, touches at above named ports, arriving at Honolulu Sunday mornings.

Will call at Nuui, Kaupo, once each month.

S. S. LEHUA,

BENNETT, Master.

MOLOKAI, MAUI, LANAI.

Sails every Monday for Kaunakakai, Kamalo, Maunalei, Kalapapa, Lahaina, Honolulu, Olowalu. Returning, arrives at Honolulu Saturday mornings.

This company reserves the right to make changes in the time of departure and arrival of its steamers WITHOUT NOTICE, and it will not be responsible for any consequences arising therefrom.

Consignees must be at the landings to receive their freight; this company will not hold itself responsible for freight after it has been landed.

Livestock received only at owner's risk.

This company will not be responsible for Money or Valuables of passengers unless placed in the care of Purser.

Passengers are requested to purchase tickets before embarking. Those failing to do so will be subject to an additional charge of twenty-five per cent.

The company will not be liable for loss, or injury to, nor delay in, the delivery of baggage or personal effects of the passenger beyond the amount of \$100.00, unless the value of the same be declared, at or before the issue of the ticket, and freight is paid thereon.

All employees of the company are forbidden to receive freight without delivering a shipping receipt therefor in the form prescribed by the company and which may be seen by shippers upon application to the purser of the company's steamer.

Shippers are notified that if freight is shipped without such receipt, it will be solely at the risk of the shipper.

C. L. WIGHT,

President.

S. B. ROSE,

Secretary.

CAPT. T. K. CLARKE,

Port Supt.

**STREET RAILWAYS****Rights of Rival Lines Laid Down.**

**Attorney General Cooper's Opinions on Rights of Hawaiian Tramways and Rapid Transit Cos.**

Following is the text of the opinions of Attorney General Cooper on the right of the Hawaiian Tramways Company to lay double tracks on streets traversed by its present lines and the right of the Rapid Transit Company to lay a track along King street from the bridge to Victoria street. It is understood that these opinions have been adopted by the Executive Council and now represent the views of the Government in the matter.

Department of the Attorney General, Honolulu, July 19th, 1899.

To the Executive Council: In regard to the notification of the Hawaiian Tramways Co., Ltd., under date of June 25th, wherein the company states its intention to convert its line from a single track to a double track on the various streets in Honolulu where it is now operating its line of tramways, I have to say that I am of the opinion that the Tramways Company is entitled by its franchise to lay and maintain such double tracks. This opinion is based upon the several acts upon which the franchise was granted.

In 1884 the first franchise was granted to W. R. Austin and his associates. The franchise granted by this act of the Legislature expired by limitation of time. The franchise was re-enacted by the Legislature of 1886 and was again re-enacted by the Legislature of 1888, which extended the time for the completion of the tramway until the 15th of September, 1889. Before this last mentioned date the Hawaiian Tramways Company, Limited, had been organized, and constructed all of the lines of track now in operation by that company; such line, however, being a single track with the necessary switches and turnouts.

The question which has been considered is whether or not the Tramways Company is now entitled to change its line from single to double tracks. The limitation of the franchise is controlled by the seventh sub-division of section 6 of chapter 34 of the Session Laws of 1884, as amended by chapter 18 of the Session Laws of 1886, which is as follows:

"That the said railway must be completed and equipped and ready for passengers within two years, and if not so completed within the said two years then all rights hereby granted shall terminate and the franchise hereby granted become void and of no effect. Provided, that for such portions of said road as shall at that time be completed and equipped as above required the right herein granted shall stand and be of full force and effect."

The time limit mentioned in this sub-division of section 6 was extended by the Laws of 1888 to September 15, 1889. The Tramways Company having laid its single track with the necessary switches and turnouts and equipped the same for public travel before the 15th day of September, 1889, in my opinion, earned the full benefit of the franchise for such portions as had been completed and equipped, which included the right to lay a double as well as single track on the streets mentioned in their letter of June 5. The franchise being in full force and effect so far as those streets are concerned, authorized the company to lay a double track upon such streets at the present time. The franchise was not in the alternative to the extent of compelling the company to make its election before the 15th of September, 1889, but gave the company its option to lay a single track with the necessary switches and turnouts or a double track, and having complied with the requirements of the statute it earned the right to exercise full force and effect of the franchise which includes the right to lay a double track.

I am, however, of the further opinion that the franchises granted gave nothing more than a license to the Tramways Company to occupy the streets mentioned in the franchise, which, if not availed of, would not hinder the occupation by another company, holding a franchise from the Legislature if no physical difficulties prevented it.

The latter becomes important for the reason that a petition has been received from the Honolulu Rapid Transit & Land Co for permission to occupy that portion of King street from the King street bridge crossing Nuuanu stream to Victoria street which would necessitate the laying of a track parallel to the Hawaiian Tramways Company's track on King street between these points.

The Hawaiian Tramways Company, not having exercised its right to lay a double track on King street between the points above mentioned, it appears to me that there is no valid reason for denying the petition of the Honolulu Rapid Transit & Land Company for the right to maintain a track as asked for, if so doing the public safety and convenience of travel are not materially impaired.

I have expressed this opinion in answer to the question referred to me by the Executive Council upon the petition of the Honolulu Rapid Transit & Land Company.

HENRY E. COOPER  
Attorney General

Honolulu, H. I., July 19, 1899  
To the Executive Council  
In regard to the petition of the Honolulu Rapid Transit & Land Co for a right to construct its line of railway over that portion of King street from the King street bridge crossing Nuuanu stream to Victoria street, I have to say:

That paragraph 11 of section 2 of Act 68 of the Session Laws of 1888

gives the company a right to lay a railway upon such other streets as are not specifically mentioned in their franchise when a majority of the owners of the property on any such street shall petition in writing said company to lay its railways on said street, provided that the consent of the Executive Council shall be obtained.

I have examined the petition of the property owners, and from reliable information am of the opinion that more than a majority of the property owners of that portion of King street above mentioned have petitioned the company to lay and maintain its railway, and I am of the opinion that no legal impediment exists to the granting of the petition.

Reference is hereby made to an opinion of even date herewith upon the notification of the Hawaiian Tramways Company, Ltd., of its intention to lay double tracks along certain streets in Honolulu, including the above mentioned portion of King street.

I do not understand that the question of feasibility or desirability of allowing this company to construct its railway along King street, as petitioned for, was referred to me.

Respectfully submitted,

HENRY E. COOPER,  
Attorney General.

**GOT A GOLD BRICK****Found It in a Cave in Olaa District.**

Wrote a Letter About Its Value to the Editor Who Referred It to a Kahuna.

The following letter was received at this office on July 13th from San Francisco:

Editor Hawaiian Gazette: I have recently returned from a six weeks' visit in Honolulu, and, being familiar with your paper, I take the liberty to write you for information about a coral brick which I found on the Island of Hawaii. The size of the brick is about three by six inches and about one and one-half inches thick. A small hole has eaten through, or worn through by the dripping water at one end. I found the brick in one of the caves in the Olaa section. It was placed at the head of a dead Islander in the extreme end of the cave, where access was almost impossible. The body had completely turned to dust. From all appearances the brick had been there for a great many years. There are no characters remaining upon it. It is reputed here to be worth quite a sum of money. I am very anxious to know why the natives placed the brick by the dead. And I would like to get some idea of how long ago the brick was placed in the cave.

If you can inform me regarding this, or turn my letter over to the proper authority there, you will greatly oblige me, sir.

Very truly yours,

GEORGE W. GIDDINGS

This letter was referred by the Advertiser to a gentleman who is supposed to have acquired considerable knowledge of the occult from long association with Kahuna, good, bad and indifferent, who yesterday forwarded the following reply:

"In answer to Mr. G. W. Giddings' letter, dated July 3, 1899, with reference to a 'coral brick,' I would state that there appears to be no method known to science of arriving at the desired information. The only recourse left is to call up the shade of some suitable Hawaiian of the olden time, as, for instance, the great Heleheleha, high priest of Kamehameha I, whose extensive knowledge of the people would enable him, after considerable trouble, to ascertain the person who placed the brick in the cave, and doubtless the familiar relations existing between Heleheleha and myself as Kahuna Nut would place me in a position to learn from him the result of his investigations in the Land of Shades. The only drawback to getting a response from Heleheleha, should he deign to show me his face, as did Samuel to Saul (see I. Samuel xxviii) is the possibility that he may have more important business on hand in the proposed destruction of Hilo, now being deliberated by Pele and her followers on account of the annexation of their beloved Islands to the United States. I note that Mr. Giddings says that the brick is reputed to be worth quite a sum. I should advise him to realize without loss of time, and should the value prove to be such as would warrant the expense I would recommend him to provide a black sacrificial pig, a white sacrificial rooster, a red fish, and a large root of the strongest awa from Puna as nothing could be attempted without them. Should he desire to continue the quest for knowledge with these preparations, I would do my best with occult science."

Very truly yours,

JOSE WE,  
Kahuna Nut

I have used Chamberlain's Cough Remedy in my family for years and always with good results says Mr. W. B. Cooper of El Rio Cal "For small children we find it especially effective." For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., wholesale agents for H. J. and all druggists and dealers.

The work of tearing down buildings at the head of Fort Street to make room for the proposed extension has commenced.

**HAMAKUA'S TERM****Fourth Circuit Court at Honokaa.**

Judge Gardner K. Wilder Disposes of a Long Calendar—Disposition of the Cases.

The Circuit Court of the Fourth Circuit of the Hawaiian Islands convened at Honokaa on July 10th, Judge Gardner K. Wilder presiding. The following officials were present during the term: Daniel Porter, clerk of the court; Sheriff L. A. Andrews, Deputy Sheriff H. S. Overend, L. E. Swain and Z. Paakiki, Hawaiian Interpreter A. S. Rickard, Japanese Interpreter C. A. Doyle, Portuguese Interpreter A. B. Lindsay and Filipino Interpreter Nicholas Peres. The attorneys present were G. F. Little, W. S. Wise, Carl Smith, Charles Williams, E. W. Estep and H. L. Holstein. Deputy Attorney General E. P. Dole represented the Government.

Following is the calendar and the disposition made of cases during the term:

**CRIMINAL CASES — HAWAIIAN JURY.**

The Republic of Hawaii vs. Ana Kaopololu, w.; burglary, second degree. Commitment from District Court, Hamakua. W. S. Wise for defendant. Trial by jury, and finding of guilty and sentenced to six months' hard labor.

The Republic of Hawaii vs. Kalaluhik, k.; manslaughter, first degree. Commitment from District Court, Hamakua. W. S. Wise for defendant. Found not guilty by a jury.

The Republic of Hawaii vs. Kawailupua, k.; burglary, second degree. Commitment from District Court, Hamakua. Attorney General declined to prosecute.

The Republic of Hawaii vs. Kekal, k.; manslaughter, a. Appeal on points of law from District Magistrate, Hamakua. Nol. pros. entered.

**CRIMINAL CASES—FOREIGN JURY.**

The Republic of Hawaii vs. Ah Lee, ch.; violating Act 31, S. L. 1898. Appeal from District Court, S. Hilo. Continued from January term. Hitchcock & Smith for defendant. Stipulated to be heard in vacation at chambers.

Manuel N. Souza and Lucina Goncalves Souza vs. Maria Pistano, Sr., Jose Pistano, Maria Pistano, Jr., Rosalina Pistano, Caroline Pistano and Joaquin Pistano; action to quiet title. E. W. Estep for plaintiffs; Hitchcock & Smith for defendants. Dismissed at the cost of plaintiffs.

**DIVORCE CASES.**

Mary Isabella da Silva vs. Manuel de Silva; libel for divorce. Gilbert F. Little for libellant. Stricken. Belongs in Third Circuit.

Caroline G. O'Rourke vs. James O'Rourke; libel for divorce. Gilbert F. Little for libellant. Continued to January term.

Shima Tagoma, w., vs. T. T. Murakami; libel for divorce. W. S. Wise for libellant. Continued and order of publication made.

**CRIMINAL CASES—HAWAIIAN JURY.**

The Republic of Hawaii vs. Ah Lung, ch.; Having opium in possession. Appeal from District Court, S. Hilo. Continued from January term. Jury having disagreed. Hitchcock & Smith for defendant. Appeal withdrawn.

The Republic of Hawaii vs. Ah Lung, ch.; Having opium in possession. Appeal from District Court, S. Hilo. Continued from January term. Jury having disagreed. Hitchcock & Smith for defendant. Appeal withdrawn.

**CRIMINAL CASES—FOREIGN JURY.**

The Republic of Hawaii vs. Makihira Katsatara, Jap.; Murder, first degree. E. P. Dole, Deputy Attorney General with W. S. Wise, for prosecution; Hitchcock & Smith for defendant. Found guilty of manslaughter in second degree. Sentenced to hard labor for seven years.

The Republic of Hawaii vs. Nunes Fernandez; violating section 370, chapter 37, 1897. P. C. Appeal from District Court, S. Hilo. W. S. Wise for defendant. Continued to January term on motion of Attorney General.

The Republic of Hawaii vs. Ah Huna, ch.; assault and battery. Appeal from District Court, S. Hilo. Appeal withdrawn.

The Republic of Hawaii vs. Lan Kam and Ah Wah, ch.; gaming. Appeal in mitigation, from District Court, S. Hilo. Appeal withdrawn.

The Republic of Hawaii vs. Takahachi Tomokichi, Jap.; perjury. Commitment from District Court, S. Hilo. Hitchcock & Smith for defendant. Plea of guilty. Sentenced to imprisonment at hard labor for two years and six months.

The Republic of Hawaii vs. R. M. Dushalsky; assault and battery. Appeal from District Court, S. Hilo. M. G. Barney for defendant. Defendant failed to appear when called, and appeal was dismissed and bond forfeited.

The Republic of Hawaii vs. A. G. Brodie; assault and battery. Appeal from District Court, N. Hilo. Hitchcock & Smith for defendant. Plea of guilty. Fine \$75 and costs.

The Republic of Hawaii vs. August Cata; manslaughter, second degree. W. S. Wise for defendant. Nol. pros. entered after defendant plead not guilty. Fine \$75 and costs.

The Republic of Hawaii vs. August Cata; manslaughter, second degree. W. S. Wise for defendant. Nol. pros. entered after defendant plead not guilty. Fine \$75 and costs.

The Republic of Hawaii vs. Hong Kim, ch., common nuisance. Appeal from District Court, S. Hilo. W. S. Wise for defendant. Motion of Attorney General for a continuance overruled, and a nol. pros. entered.

The Republic of Hawaii vs. Bonito Igar, Filipino; attempt to commit murder. Commitment from District Magistrate, N. Hilo. G. F. Little for defendant. Trial by jury and finding of not guilty.

**CIVIL CASES—HAWAIIAN JURY.**

S. Haapeo, k., vs. Kalewe, w., action of ejectment. Hitchcock & Smith and Mahiala Kaneakau for plaintiff. W. S. Wise for defendant. Continued from January term, and plaintiff ordered to pay accrued costs within ten days.

**CIVIL CASES—FOREIGN JURY.**

A. Lidgate vs. George Hall; action of ejectment. Hitchcock & Smith for plaintiff. W. S. Wise for defendant. Continued from January term. Jury waived. Heard and taken under advisement.

**MIXED JURY.**

Elizabeth Kellihine, w., and J. W. Keomakanai Lo, k., vs. Catherine Viera and Joseph Viera, action of ejectment. Hitchcock & Smith for plaintiff. G. F. Little for defendant. To be heard in vacation by stipulation.

Hong Kim vs. Mrs. M. K. Hapai;

damages. W. S. Wise for plaintiff. To be heard in vacation.

Charles Williams vs. William Horner and Edwin Thomas; action of ejectment. Charles Williams for plaintiff; G. F. Little for defendant. Jury waived. Heard and taken under advisement.

**CIVIL CASES—JURY MIXED.**

Mrs. Mileka Kaona and Henry Haak, k., vs. L. M. Lonohiwa and the Honoka Sugar Co.; ejectment. Charles Williams for plaintiff; Hitchcock & Smith for defendant. Continued to January term.

William Wardell vs. The Paauhau Plantation Co.; action of ejectment. W. R. Castle for plaintiff; Kinney, Ballou & McClellan for defendant. Continued to January term.

A. N. Kepaiakai and H. L. Holstein vs. Paauhau Plantation Co.; action of ejectment. A. N. Kepaiakai and H. L. Holstein for plaintiffs; Kinney, Ballou & McClellan for defendant. Continued to January term.

**CIVIL CASES—FOREIGN JURY.**

Tong On, ch., vs. Leong Poo, and Chow Ho, doing business under the firm name of Wing Sing Chong; ejectment. W. S. Wise for plaintiff; Guy F. Maydwell for defendant. To be heard in vacation. Jury waived.

**CIVIL CASES—JURY WAIVED.**

Ah Lin, ch., vs. Ah Nee, ch., Hamakua Mill Co., garnishee; assumption. Appeal from District Court, Hamakua. Continued from January term. Charles Williams for plaintiff; W. S. Wise for defendant. Appeal withdrawn.

**CIVIL CASES—JURY WAIVED.**

John G. Jones vs. William Kekua, k.; assumption. Appeal from District Court, Hamakua. Charles Williams for plaintiff. Appeal withdrawn.

**EQUITY.**

John G. Jones vs. Francisco de Lima and Adolph Hussmann; bill set aside a decree. Charles Williams for plaintiff; Gilbert F. Little for defendants. Heard and taken under advisement.

**U. Kanai vs. S. Takamori, S. Nishimori, T. Izuno and Y. Horita; assumption.**

Appeal from District Court, Hamakua. Continued from January term. Charles Williams for plaintiff; W. S. Wise for defendant. Appeal withdrawn.

**U. Kanai vs. S. Takamori, S. Nishimori, T. Izuno and Y. Horita; assumption.**

Appeal from District Court, Hamakua. Continued from January term. Charles Williams for plaintiff; W. S. Wise for defendant. Appeal withdrawn.

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**U. Kanai vs. S. Takamori, S. Nishimori, T. Izuno and Y. Horita; assumption.**

Appeal from District Court, Hamakua. Continued from January term. Charles Williams for plaintiff; W. S. Wise for defendant. Appeal withdrawn.

**LABOR QUESTION**

**Some of the Objects of Mr. Ray's Visit.**

**Has No Doubt the Territorial Bill Will Pass at the Next Congress.**

D. A. Ray came up on the last Kinai for the purpose of viewing the outbreak, says the Hilo Herald. Mr. Ray is the secretary of the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee and private secretary to Senator Cullom. He came here with the United States Commission last year, and his visit to the Islands at this time is for the purpose of investigation. Specifically he will look into the matter of labor and his report will be handed to Senator Cullom on his return.

"You will understand," he said to a Herald representative, "that the commission looked pretty generally into everything when here, but when they arrived back in Washington and framed the bill that was presented to Congress, and defeated, they found a pretty strong opposition. This came, in part, from the anti-expansionists and from men who oppose the measure with a main view to disorganizing the Republican side. The bill will be brought up early in the next session of Congress and the commissioners want to make their position as strong as possible. For that reason I was dispatched to the Islands to ascertain the exact number of laborers arriving here since the 12th day of August, and the number departing. Then I will find out the laborers and their nationality engaged on the Islands in agricultural pursuits. This labor question is apt to cut an important part in the debate in the Senate, and both Senator Morgan and Senator Cullom are anxious to be familiar with every detail."

"I cannot say whether the United States labor laws will be extended here, but I feel free to say that the present labor laws of Hawaii will be modified. Since annexation took place Chinese immigration has ceased, but the laws of the Islands permit unlimited immigration of Japanese. This can hardly be considered fair. Of course, the Japanese can come in by their treaty, but it may be necessary to make some arrangements with that government regarding future immigration. If this is to be done I guess the United States is in a position to make the arrangements."

"While I am on the Islands I will confer with the planters and others and get their views. I have had an interesting conversation with H. P. Baldwin, and he has promised to give me his views in writing. This and any other reports I may have I will hand Senator Cullom on my return and the commission will discuss them. Knowing the pulse of the Senate as I do I can say this much: The labor problem will be solved to the satisfaction of the people of the United States and the Islands irrespective of individuals. It is barely possible that Mr. Baldwin's report or any other report may be laid aside unless they are in touch with public sentiment; the opposition may not want to consider such statements owing to the fact that Mr. Baldwin and the planters are directly and personally interested, though I do not for a moment believe that he would make a statement on this subject for personal gain. There have been a number of anti-expansionist people here from the Mainland, some of them sent here for the purpose of investigating conditions and reporting their observations. Senator Pettigrew, a bright, capable man, has visited the Islands and he has a stack of documents as high as your desk. When the bill comes before the Senate he will be primed with information on the subject. Personally I have no doubt the bill will pass; possibly it may be amended slightly, possibly not. I know that among some of the Democrats the matter of franchise has been given considerable thought. There are some who oppose property qualification, others who oppose educational qualification for various reasons, but when the time comes they may let these items pass without serious opposition. Personally, I look upon a limited property qualification with certain favor, because it was in force during the monarchy when the Hawaiians were believed to be satisfied. I admit it is un-American in principle and it may not be in the bill when it passes Congress."

"So far as your election is concerned I am sure it will be set for a time when it will be agreeable for all parties and the time will be fixed in the bill. There are a few matters connected with the war that will first have the attention of Congress early in the session, but action on the Hawaiian bill will not be long deferred. Interest has not waned among the Senators or among the people in the United States and whenever and wherever I am willing to talk on the subject I find many interested listeners."

"The people of Hawaii need not be concerned as to the form of government they are to have. I do not believe a 'colonial' will be considered and I can speak almost authoritatively when I say you will have a territorial form of government, with possibly certain modifications. The commissioners have a high regard for the present government and personally I consider it the best on the face of the earth. With a territorial form you will have municipalities, and suburban towns will be governed differently from what they now are."

"Before I left Washington I met Dr. Pritchett, superintendent of the United States Coast Survey and during a conversation he requested me to secure all possible information regarding the surveys of the bays, etc., made by this Government. These will be used as a guide, and when the 'Pathfinder,' the

handsome new survey vessel, comes here and the surveys are verified they will become a part of the records of the United States. The matter will be presented to Congress, and I have no doubt it will receive prompt attention. There will be no delay in action upon the Hawaiian bill as soon as certain matters connected with the war are out of the way. I have nothing to say regarding the Governorship," said Mr. Ray, at the close of the interview, "further than that I do not believe President McKinley has made up his mind who he will appoint. When he does he will act and nothing can change him."

**DRAW BIG SALARIES.**

For private entertainments some singers and performers draw big sums. Madame Melba has sung thirteen times at private houses during the season at a fee of £300 on each occasion. Madame Eames gets £200 a night, and Calve even more. Paderewski, who played four times at private houses last season, was first engaged by Mr. Astor, whose programmes are of the most magnificent order, and must cost something between £1,500 and £1,800 a night at least, when he engages such "stars" as the great Polish pianist at £2,000. Melba at £300, Piacon and Ancons at £100 each, and others of the merit of a Wolff and a Hollman.

**AMERICAN COLONY****To Develop Cuban Sugar Plantations.**

Louisiana Planter Says the Annexation of Cuba to the United States is Inevitable.

Last advices from Washington state that President McKinley is so much pleased with the situation in Cuba that he has decided to recall the greater part of the troops still on the island and send them to Manila; this step is considered as the first one towards the final withdrawal of military in Cuba, and no one now doubts that the Cubans will be left entirely free to decide on the form of government to be established on the island, says the Louisiana Planter. Finally, advices from Washington are to the effect that the disturbances are of such a nature that require more rigid police regulations and it is now useless to maintain on the island large military forces, and this with so much more reason that if the American Government is seriously inclined towards the formal annexation of Cuba, an indefinite military occupation is not of absolute necessity to ensure the carrying out of the plan. In case a Cuban republic should be established and recognized by the Government of the United States, the simple shutting out of Cuban sugar from the American market, by a tariff against this island and in favor of the produce from the new territories should be sufficient cause for the people to make a prompt petition for the admission of the island to be annexed to the Union. People generally admit that this is the inevitable end of Cuba.

According to recent advices from New York, another powerful American syndicate, presided over by Mr. Hugh Kelly, has just been organized with a capital of \$12,000,000, to establish in Cuba the first American colony, at Bahia Honda, about seventy-five miles from Havana, and to run thereon several large sugar and tobacco plantations, cattle breeding and fruit and vegetable-growing farms. All the machinery needed for this vast concern will be imported from the United States and the majority of laborers employed on same will proceed from the Southern States, Virginia especially.

This deal has been probably organized by the American merchants and manufacturers who are in favor of the annexation of Cuba to the United States, and who recently complained to President McKinley that English capital was being too extensively invested in Cuba, thus making annexation more difficult, and claiming that American money should have been invested in the purchase of the Cuban railroad lines, which have been recently transferred to British syndicates.

**GIRLS' BIRTH MONTH.**

According to an old astrological prediction:

If a girl is born in January, she will be a prudent housewife, given to melancholy, but good-tempered.

If in February, a humane and affectionate wife and tender mother.

If in March, frivolous chatterbox, somewhat given to quarreling.

If in April, inconsistent, not intelligent, but likely to be good-looking.

If in May, handsome, and likely to be happy.

If in June, impetuous, will marry early and be frivolous.

If in July, passably handsome, but with a sulky temper.

If in August, amiable and practical, likely to marry rich.

If in September, discreet, affable and much liked.

If in October, pretty and coquettish, and likely to be unhappy.

If in November, liberal, kind, of a mild disposition.

If in December, well-proportioned, fond of novelty, and extravagant.

**Mr. Brock's Successor**

Secretary Coleman expects to hear from W. C. Weedon by the next steamer. The successor of Mr. Brock as assistant secretary will probably be announced.

**WHO IS TO PAY?****Bills Incurred for the Chinese Who Appealed.**

And Were Afterwards Allowed to Land by a Ruling of the Secretary of the Treasury.

It will be remembered that some six months ago large numbers of Chinese were detained on their arrival here from Hongkong pending examination of their permits and advices from Washington. Some hundreds of these were refused landing and an appeal was taken to the Secretary of the Treasury and successfully prosecuted at Washington by A. G. M. Robertson, who was sent on for that purpose. Many of the Chinese were detained at the quarantine station pending the determination of their appeals for periods extending in some instances to nearly three months. These men were specially guarded during their stay at the quarantine station and fed with the usual rations allowed immigrants in quarantine. But a very serious question has now arisen as to the payment of the bills.

In the first place the steamship companies were liable for all bills incurred during the period of quarantine, and these have been paid without question. When the period of quarantine was over notification was given the authorities that the steamship companies would be no longer liable for any charge for subsistence for the detained immigrants. Mr. McVeigh, in whose care the men were, could not see them starve, and, in conjunction with Mr. Reynolds of the Board of Health, ordered sufficient supplies through the usual channels. When the men were finally released the bills which had accumulated were forwarded to Washington, together with the payrolls of the guards and bills for their subsistence. By the last mail replies were received from Washington stating that the United States would be responsible for the pay and keep of the guards, but had nothing to do with the bills for the maintenance of immigrants pending appeals from decisions refusing them landing.

This decision on the part of the Washington magnates has thrown the local authorities into spasms. The question at once arises as to what extent the Board of Health is liable? That the bills were incurred by authorized agents of the board through the usual channels there seems to be no doubt, but their payment is another matter. Then, again, if the liability rests with the board, it has no money to pay the bills, the appropriations for the present biennial period being so nearly exhausted that it is only by the closest economy the board will be able to keep within them.

In the meantime these bills are over three months in arrears and the merchants are the sufferers, as was the case with Mikki Maru's passengers. It is understood the amount is in the neighborhood of \$2,100, mostly for rice, beef and fish.

**MARCONI'S RIVAL.**

The United States Postal Department is investigating a new system of wireless telegraphy, which is said to be an improvement on that invented by Marconi. The following concerning it will be of interest locally in view of the recent proposition to establish inter-island telegraphy. It is thus described by the inventor, G. H. Smith, a young workman of Cardiff:

"I claim to have invented an improvement upon Marconi's arrangement, and also I have obtained provisional protection for a system of combined wireless telegraphic and telephone communication.

"I have offered to put the channel islands in telegraphic and telephonic communication with the mainland as a demonstration of the value of my system. I claim to have made a better transmitter than Marconi, a more sensitive receiver, and a method of focusing the electric rays so they can only be picked up by one receiver and cannot be intercepted.

"I dispense entirely with the high wire and guide, and focus the electrical waves so that they have a width of only one inch in passing, thus making it impossible to intercept them. I can telegraph or telephone up to 150 miles."

**CHRONIC DIARRHOEA CURED.**

Persons troubled with diarrhoea will be interested in the experience of Mr. W. M. Bush, clerk of Hotel Dorrance, Providence. R. L. He says: "For several years I have been almost a constant sufferer from diarrhoea, the frequent attacks completely prostrating me and rendering me unfit for my duties at this hotel. About two years ago a traveling salesman kindly gave me a small bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. Much to my surprise and delight its effects were immediate. Whenever I felt symptoms of the disease I would fortify myself against the attack with a few doses of this valuable remedy. The result has been very satisfactory and almost complete relief from the affliction." For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., wholesale agents for H. L. and all druggists and dealers.

Why the local sugar stock market is likened to the bottomless pit, real estate is in constant demand with many sales and transfers.

**INSURANCE.**

**Theo. H. Davies & Co.**  
(Limited.)

**AGENTS FOR FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE INSURANCE.**

**Northern Assurance Company,**  
OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND LIFE. Established 1836.  
Accumulated Funds £3,975,000

**British and Foreign Marine Ins. Co.**  
OF LIVERPOOL, FOR MARINE.  
Capital £1,000,000.

Reduction of Rates.  
Immediate Payment of Claims.

**THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD.**  
AGENTS

**J. S. WALKER.**  
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**Royal Insurance Company.**

**ALLIANCE INSURANCE CO.: ALLIANCE MARINE AND GENERAL INSURANCE CO.; WILHELMINA OF MAGDEBURG INSURANCE CO.; SUN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA; SCOTTISH UNION AND NATIONAL UNION.**

Room 12, Spreckels Block.

**Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co**

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agts.

**German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co**  
OF BERLIN.

**Fortuna General Insurance Co**  
OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., General Agents.

**General Insurance Co. for Sea, River and Land Transport, of Dresden.**

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

**TRANS-ATLANTIC FIRE INS. CO.**

OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reichsmarks 6,000,000  
Capital their reinsurance companies 101,650,000

Total reichsmarks 107,650,000

**North German Fire Insurance Co. of Hamburg.**

Capital of the Company and reserve, reichsmarks 8,890,000  
Capital their reinsurance companies 35,000,000

Total reichsmarks 43,880,000

The undersigned, general agents of the above two companies, for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Machinery, Merchandise and Proofs; Machinery, etc.; also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire, on the most favorable terms.

**H. HACKFELD & CO., Limited.**

**North British & Mercantile Insurance Co.**

TOTAL FUNDS AT END DECEMBER, 1898, £13,950,960.

1-Authorised Capital £1,000,000  
Subscribed £2,750,000  
Paid Up Capital £875,500 0 0

2-Fire Funds £278,559 7 11

3-Life and Annuity Funds £10,807,009 17 11

4-Sterling Reserves £12,320,969 5 10

5-Revenue Fire Branch £1,538,550 5 8

Branches £1,145,242 18 8

£2,64,792 6 11

The Accumulated Funds of the Fire and Life Departments are free from liability in respect of each other.

**ED. HOFFSCHLAEGER & CO.**

Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

**TANKS!**

This is the season of the year when TANKS interest those who like to be sure of water for the garden, house or stock. If you are provided with one of our

**Pat. Non-Shrinking Redwood Tanks**

there will be none of this 6 to 8 a. m. and 4 to 6 p. m. business. You will be able to use water all day if you wish.

**The Pat. Non-Shrinking Tank**

has no equal. Many try to imitate it, but you want the genuine.

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**E. O. HALL & SON,**

—LIMITED.—

**RUBBER STAMPS AND STEREOTYPES**

AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

**Read the Hawaiian Gazette**

